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THE LONDON GUIDE,

DESCRIBING

The PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS

OF

LONDON, WESTMINSTER, & SOUTHWARK;

EMBELLISHED

With an exact PLAN of the Metropolis,

AND AN

Accurate MAP Twenty Miles round.

To which are annexed,

Several Hundred Hackney Coach Fares, the Rates of Watermen, &c.

LONDON,

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(See p. 168.)

INTRODUCTION.

LONDON being the object of attention, as well of the inhabitants of every part of his Majesty's dominions, as of foreigners, who resort hither, either for business or pleasure, and who cannot avoid being inquisitive after its Description and the Public Buildings of which it abounds, induced the Editor of the following sheets to amuse himself in collecting what may be entertaining and instructing to every stranger, and at the same time, whilst he endeavours to please, he wishes to avoid being tiresome by too tedious or obsolete details: This large city is the metropolis of Great Britain, and one of the most populous and wealthy places in the known world. It is situated under the first meridian of our English maps, and in latitude 51 deg. 32 min. N. The distance from hence to Edinburgh is 380 miles, to Paris 206, to Amsterdam 186, to Copenhagen 520, to Vienna 613, to Dublin 264, to Madrid 865, to Rome 841, to Constantinople 1389, to Stockholm 790, to Lisbon 850, and to Moscow 1414. The number of its inhabitants have commonly been reckoned 1,000,000, though some writers say 700,000, and others not above half, 500,000. Yet if we compare London with other cities, both ancient and modern, we shall find that our metropolis is the most populous. Ninevah, though its walls are said to encompass 480 furlongs, or 60 miles, does not appear to have contained above 403,000 citizens, which is 97,000 less than in London, in its lowest computation. Babylon was also 60 miles in circuit, and is not allowed to contain more than 487,921 inhabitants, which is

12,079 leſs than London. As to Jeruſalem the inhabitants did not amount to more than a 6th part of the preſent inhabitants of this metrepolis. Rome has been the ſubject of many panegyrics; but, in its utmoſt extent, it never contained more than 420,000 inhabitants; Grand Cairo no more than 300,000; Pekin, in China, only 412,610, and to finiſh this parallel, it may be concluded, that Paris, whoſe encomiums have been ſo extravagantly publiſhed, does not contain more than 437,438 inhabitants. It appears to have been founded between the reigns of Julius Cæſar and Nero, in 49, but by whom is uncertain, for we are told by Tacitus that it was a place of great trade in Nero's time, and ſoon after became the capital of the iſland. It was walled about with ſtone and bricks in 296, by Conſtantine the Great, when its circuit was about three miles of an oblong form, with ſeven gates. It was a Biſhop's ſee in 314, when it had a mint for coinage. The Danes deſtroyed it in 849, and it was totally reduced to aſhes by an accidental fire in 893, but Alfred had it quickly rebuilt, and divided the city into wards and precincts, and inſtituted the office of Sheriff, when brick and ſtone buildings were firſt introduced; before which period the houſes were of timber pitched over. In 1015 the opulence of this city induced Canute to levy a tax of 10,500l. on it, to pay his troops; while all the reſt of the nation was only taxed 72,000l. In 1046, at the election of Harold, was the firſt inſtance of the Londoners ſending Repreſentatives to the Grand Council of the Nation, or *Wittenage-Mote*, and thoſe ſent were called *Pilots*, or Magiſtrates. At this Wittenage-mote none were admitted but the Nobility and the Pilots of London; ſuch was its importance at this early period. William the Conqueror granted it two charters, and confirmed all the privileges they had under the Saxon and Daniſh Kings. It was nearly reduced to aſhes by accidental fire in 1077 and 1086. At the coronation of Richard I.

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in 1189, its chief Magiſtrate claimed and acted as Chief Butler. In 1191 Henry Fitz Alwine was permitted to aſſume the title of Mayor, and twelve Aldermen choſen to aſſiſt in the government of the city. In 1198 the City Magiſtrates were authoriſed to fix a ſtandard for all weights and meaſures. King John confirmed their former charters, and granted them the exemption from tolls, the conſervancy of the Thames and Medway rivers, and the choice of their own Sheriffs. It has frequently ſuffered by the plague, but more particularly in 1665, when it is computed that 100,000 perſons were carried off by that dreadful diſorder; and during its continuance the ſums collected for the relief of the indigent, owing to the ſtagnation of trade, is almoſt incredible, being ſaid to amount to 100,000l. per week; the King is reported to have given 1000l. weekly. The city was ſcarcely recovered from the deſolation occaſioned by the plague, when it was almoſt totally laid in aſhes by a dreadful fire, which broke out Sept. 2, 1666, and deſtroyed 13,200 houſes, 87 pariſh churches, ſix chapels, the Royal Exchange and Cuſtom-houſe, 52 companies halls, three of the city gates, Newgate, Gaol, the Seſſions-houſe, Guildhall, Blackwell-hall, Bridewell, two Compters, St. Paul's Cathedral, &c. and an immenſe quantity of valuable merchandize, &c. in all eſtimated at 10,689,000l.

Before the conflagration in 1666, London (which like moſt other great cities that had ariſen from ſmall beginnings) was totally inelegant, inconvenient, and unhealthy; of which latter misfortune, many melancholy proofs are authenticated in hiſtory, and which, without doubt, proceeded from the narrowneſs of the ſtreets, and the unaccountable projections of the buildings, that confined the putrid air, and joined with other circumſtances, ſuch as the want of water, rendered the city ſcarce ever free from peſtilential deväſtation. The fire which conſumed the greateſt part of the city, dreadful as it was to the inhabitants at

that time, was productive of conſequences, which made ample amends for the loſſes ſuſtained by individuals; a new city aroſe on the ruins of the old; but, though more regular, open, convenient, and healthful than the former, yet by no means of that magnificence or elegance which it might have been, for ſuch was the infatuation of thoſe times, that the elegant and uſeful plan of the great Sir Chriſtopher Wren was totally diſregarded, and ſacrificed to the mean and ſelfiſh views of private property.

London, in its large ſenſe, including Weſtminſter, Southwark, and part of Middleſex, is a city of a very ſurprizing extent, of prodigious wealth, and of the moſt extenſive trade. This city, when conſidered with all its advantages, is now what ancient Rome once was; the ſeat of liberty, the encourager of arts, and the admiration of the whole world. London is the centre of trade; it has an intimate connection with all the counties in the kingdom; it is the grand mart of the nation, to which every part ſend their commodities, from whence they again are ſent back into town in the nation, and to every part of the world. From hence innumerable carriages, by land and water, are conſtantly employed; and from hence ariſes that circulation in the national body, which renders every part healthful, vigorous, and in a proſperous condition; a circulation that is equally beneficial to the head, and the moſt diſtant members. Merchants here are as rich as Noblemen; witneſs their incredible loans to government; and there is no place in the world where the ſhops of tradeſmen make ſuch a noble and elegant appearance, or are better ſtocked.

It is ſituated on the banks of the Thames, a river, which, though not the largeſt, is the richeſt and moſt commodious for commerce of any in the world. It being continually filled with fleets, ſailing to or from the moſt diſtant climates; and its banks being from London-bridge to Blackwall, almoſt one continued great magazine of naval ſtores, containing three large

wet

wet docks, thirty-two dry docks, and thirty-three yards for the building of ſhips for the uſe of the merchants, beſides the places allotted for the building of boats and lighters; and the king's yards lower down the river for the building men of war. As this city is about ſixty miles diſtant from the ſea, it enjoys, by means of this beautiful river, all the benefits of navigation, without the danger of being ſurprized by foreign fleets, or of being annoyed by the moiſt vapours of the ſea. It riſes regularly from the water ſide, and extending itſelf on both ſides along its banks, reaches a prodigious length from eaſt to weſt in a kind of amphitheatre towards the north, and is continued for near twenty miles on all ſides, in a ſucceſſion of magnificent villas, and populace villages, the country ſeats of gentlemen and tradeſmen; whither the latter retire for the benefit of the freſh air, and to relax their minds from their hurry of buſineſs. The regard paid by the legiſlature to the property of the ſubject, has hitherto prevented any bounds being fixed for its extenſion.

The irregular form of this city makes it difficult to aſcertain its extent. However, its length from eaſt to weſt, is generally allowed to be above ſeven miles, from Hyde-park-corner to Poplar; and its breadth, in ſome places three, in others two; and in others again not much above half a mile. Hence the circumference of the whole is almoſt eighteen miles. But it is much eaſier to form an idea of the large extent of a city ſo irregularly built, by the number of the people, who are computed to be near a million; and from the number of edifices devoted to the ſervice of religion.

Of theſe, beſides St. Paul's cathedral, and the collegiate church at Weſtminſter, there are 102 pariſh churches, and 69 chapels of the eſtabliſhed religion; 21 French proteſtant chapels; 11 chapels belonging to the Germans, Dutch, Danes, &c. 33 baptiſt meetings; 26 independent meetings; 28 preſbyterian meetings;

meetings; 19 popiſh chapels, and meeting houſes, for the uſe of foreign ambaſſadors. and people of various ſects; and three Jews ſynagogues. So that there are 326 places devoted to religious worſhip, in the compaſs of this vaſt pile of buildings, without reckoning the 21 out pariſhes, uſually included within the bills of mortality, and many chapels of the methodiſts.

There are alſo in and near this city 100 alms houſes, about 20 hoſpitals and infirmaries, three colleges, 10 public priſons, 15 fleſh markets, one market for live cattle, two other markets more particularly for herbs, and 23 other markets for corn, coals, hay, &c. 15 inns of court, 27 public ſquares, beſides thoſe within any ſingle buildings, as the Temple, &c. three bridges, 49 halls for companies, eight public ſchools, called free ſchools, and 131 charity ſchools, which provide education for 5034 poor children; 207 inns, 447 taverns, 551 coffee-houſes, 5975 ale-houſes; 1000 hackney coaches, 400 ditto chairs, 7000 ſtreets, lanes, courts and alleys, and 130,000 dwelling houſes, containing, as has been already obſerved, about 1,000,000 inhabitants, who, according to a late eſtimate, conſume annually the following articles of proviſions:

Black cattle	98,244
Sheep and lambs	711,123
Calves	194,760
Swine	186,932
Pigs	52,000
Poultry and wild fowl innumerable	
Mackarel ſold at Billingſgate	14,740,000
Oyſters, buſhels	115,536
Small boats, with cod, haddock, whiting, &c. over and above thoſe brought by land carriage, and great quantities of river and ſalt fiſh	1,398
Butter, pounds weight, about	16,000,000
Cheeſe, ditto, about	20,000,000
Gallons of milk	7,000,000
Barrels of ſtrong beer	1,172,494 Barrels

Barrels of ſmall beer ——	798,495
Tons of foreign wines ——	30,044
Gallons of rum, brandy, and other diſtilled waters, above ——	11,000,000
Pound weight of candles, above ——	11,000,000

To enter into a Deſcription of the public and remarkable Buildings, notwithſtanding it would entertain in the cloſet, will anticipate the pleaſure of inſpection; however, we have given conciſe accounts of ſeveral, yet have left many for inſpection; and ſhall at preſent only give the following liſt, with their ſituation, for the better direction of ſtrangers:

Public Offices, Inns of Court, and other remarkable Buildings in London and Weſtminſter.

Adelphi buildings, ſtrand
Admiralty office, whitehall
Admiralty court, doctor's commons
Affidavit office, ſymmond's inn
African company office, No. 4, Biſhopſgate-ſtr.
Alienation Office, inner temple
Amicable aſſurance office, ſerjeant's inn, fleet-ſt.
St. Andrew's ſchool, hatton-ſtreet
Antiquarian ſociety, ſomerſet-place, ſtrand
Appeal office for prizes, doctor's commons
Archdeacon of London's court, knight-rider-ſtr.
Archdeaconry of middleſex, bennet's-hill
Archdeaconry of Rocheſter court, bennet's-hill
Arches, court of, doctor's commons
Artiſts ſociety ho. ſtrand
Arts and ſciences ſociety, adelphi
Aſylum houſe, ſt. george's fields
Augmentation office, in dean's yard, weſtminſt.
Bankrupt's office, Clement's inn
Bank of England, threadneedle-ſtreet
Banquetting houſe, whitehall
Bartholomew's hoſpital, ſmithfield
Barnard's inn, holborn
Bedford houſe, bloomſbury ſquare
Bencroft's hoſp. mile end
Bethlehem hoſ. moorfields
Bill of Middleſex office, clifford's inn

Bingley

Bingley houſe, cavendiſh ſquare
Biſhop of London's office, knight-rider-ſtreet
Blackwell hall, baſinghall ſtreet
Borough court, ſt. margaret's hill, ſouthwark
Bridge houſe, near Tooley ſtreet
Bridewell, clerkenwell
———, tothill fields, weſtminſter
Bridewell hoſpital, blackfriars-bridge
Britiſh fiſhery, royal exchange
Britiſh muſeum, ruſſel ſt. bloomſbury
Burlington houſe, piccadilly
Carlton houſe, pall mall
Chamberlain's - office, Guildhall
Chancery court, lincoln's inn
Chancery office, rolls yard, chancery lane
Chapter houſe, St. paul's church yard
Charitable corporation office, ſpring gardens, charing croſs
Charter houſe, near ſmithfield
Cheſterfield houſe, ſouth audley ſtreet
Chirographr's office, middle temple lane
Chriſt's hoſpital, newgate ſtreet
Clement's inn, near St. clement's church, ſtrand
Clerk of the eſſoigns, elm court, temple
Clerk of the juries and habeas corpus, at the petty bag office in the rolls
Clerk of the king's ſilver, in temple
Clerk of the pleas office, lincoln's inn
Clerk of the treaſurer's office, inner temple
Clerk of the warrant office, ſerjeant's inn, fleetſt
Clifford's inn, fleet ſtreet
Clink liberty co. ſouthw.
Clergyman's widows corporation office, paper buildings, inner temple
Coal exchange, billingſg.
Coal meters office, thames ſtreet
Cockpit, charing-croſs
Commiſſary of ſurry's office, godliman ſtreet
Common pleas office, inner temple
College of phyſicians, warwick-lane
Corn exchange, mark lane
Copper office, engliſh, buſh lane
Copper office, welſh. philpot lane
Courts of common pleas, king's

king's bench, and exchequer, at weſtminſter and guildhall
Courts of conſcience, at guildhall; bedford co. covent garden; fulward's rents, holborn; St. margaret's - hill, ſouthwark; red lion ſtreet, whitechapel
Council office, oppoſite whitehall
Crown office, inner temple
Curſitor's office, chan. la.
Cuſtom-houſe, thames ſt.
Cuſtom - brevium office, brick co. middle temple
Delegate's court, doctors commons
Devonſhire houſe, piccadilly
Doctor's commons, near St. Paul's
Diſpenſary for infant poor ſoho ſquare
Diſſenters clergymens library, red croſs ſtreet
Diſſenters hoſpital, the city road
Earl marſhal's court, doctor's commons
Eaſt-india houſe, leadenhall-ſtreet
Emanuel hoſpital, weſtm.
Equitable inſurance for lives, near black friars bridge
Eſſex houſe, eſſex ſt. ſtrand
Examiner's office, rolls yard, chancery lane
Exciſe office, old broad ſt
Exchequer of pleas, lincoln's inn
Exchequer office, temple
Exeter exchange, ſtrand
Faculties and diſpenſations court, godliman ſtr. doctor's commons
Fen office, tanfield court, temple
Firſt fruits office, middle temple
Finſbury diſpenſary, roſoman's-row, clerkenwell
Foreign oppoſers office, inner temple
Foundling hoſpit. lamb's conduit fields
French hoſpital, old ſtreet
French hoſpital of charity, ſpitalfields
Ditto, new pal. yd, weſtm
Furnival's inn, holborn
St. George's hoſpital, hyde park corner
Glouceſter houſe, upper groſvenor ſtreet
Gray's inn, holborn
Green coat hoſpit. weſtm.
Groſvenor houſe millbank
Guildhall, king ſtreet, cheapſide
Guy's hoſpit. ſouthwark
Hackney coach office, ſomerſet-place
Hampſtead water office, denmark ſtr. St. giles's
Hanaper office, chancery l
Hand in hand fire office, ſnow-hill
Hawkers and pedlar's office, ſomerſet place

Herald's

Herald's office, doctor's commons
Horſe guards, oppoſite whitehall
Hicks's hall, clerkenwell green
Huſtings court, guildhall
St. James's palace, St. james's park
Jewel office, in the tower
Inrolments of fines & recoveries office, in. tem.
Inrolment office, chancery lane
Iriſh ſociety office, guildhall
Juſtice hall, in old bailey
King's bench court, weſtminſter
King's bench office, inner temple
King's bench priſon, St. george's fields
King's remembrancer's office, inner temple
King's printing houſe, eaſt harding ſtr. ſhoe la.
King's ſilver office, inner temple
Lamb's conduit, red lion ſtreet, holborn
Lancaſter duchy court, gray's inn
Laudable ſociety for widows, at the queen's arms, St. paul's church yard
Laudable ſociety of annuitants, king's head, poultry
Lead office, fenchurch ſt.
Lion's inn, holywell ſtr. ſtrand
Lincoln's inn, chancery l.
Lock hoſpit. hyde pk corn
Ditto, in kent ſtr. ſouthw
London annuity office, old fiſh ſtreet, near St. paul's
London aſſurance office, birchin lane, cornhill
London diſpenſary for the poor, alderſgate ſtreet
London infirmary, whitechapel
London lying-in hoſpital, city road
London workhouſe, biſhopſgate ſtreet
Lord chamberlain's office, cleveland row
Lord privy ſeal's office, whitehall
Lottery office, whitehall
Ludgate priſon, biſhopſgate ſtreet
St. Luke's hoſ. moorfields
Lying-in hoſpital for married women, brownlow ſt
Ditto, over weſtminſt. br.
Magdalen houſe, Saint george's fields
Manſion houſe, poultry
Marlborough houſe, St. james's
Marſhalſea court and priſon, ſouthwark
Marine ſociety office, biſhopſgate ſtreet

Medical

Medical ſociety, crane court, fleet ſtreet
Merchant taylor's ſchool, ſuffolk la. thames ſtr.
Mews, charing croſs
Mint office, in the tower
Middleſex hoſpital, near oxford road
Miſericordia, great ayliff ſt. goodman's fields
Monument, fiſh ſtreet hill
Navy office, crutched friars
New inn, in wych ſtreet
New river office, dorſet ſtreet, ſaliſbury court
New Gaol, in borough
New Newgate, old bailey
New priſon, clerkenwell
Northumberland houſe, charing croſs
Opera houſe, haymarket
Orphans court, guildhall
Ordnance office, in tower
Pantheon, oxford ſtreet
Paper office, whitehall
Parliament houſe, weſtm.
Patent office, paulſgrave head court, ſtrand
St. Paul's ſchool, St. Paul's church yard
Paymaſter of the forces office, whitehall
Pay office, old broad ſtr.
Poſt office, general, lombard ſtreet
Penny-poſt-office, the principal are 1. Throgmorton ſtreet. 2. St. paul's office, at Mr. White's, newgate ſtr. 3. Weſtminſter office, coventry ſtreet, haymarket. 4. Southwark office, near St. mary overy's church. 5. Temple office, middle temple. 6. Hermitage office, queen ſtreet, little tower hill. 7. St. clement's off. in blackmore ſtreet, clare-market. 8. Gray's inn off. at Mr. Flexney's, oppoſite gray's inn, holb.
Petty bag office, rolls yard, chancery lane
Philoligical Society, chapter coffee-houſe
Pipe office, gray's inn
Plea office, Lincoln's inn
Poultry compter, poultry
Powis place, great ormond ſtreet
Prerogative office, doctors commons
Privy council, cockpit, charing croſs
Prothonotary's office, Lincoln's inn
Ditto, inner temple
Provident ſociety for the benefit of age, oppoſite bartholomew la. throgmorton ſtreet
Raine's hoſpital, ratcliff-highway
Record office, in the tower
Regiſt. of the dean and chapter of St. paul's,

carter lane, doctors commons
Regiſter's office in chancery, ſymond's inn, chancery lane
Regiſter's office of deeds, bell yard, temple bar
Remembrancer's office, king's bench walk, temp.
Rolls office, chancery la.
Royal exchange, cornhill
Royal academy, ſomerſet place
Royal ſociety ditto
Royal exchange aſſurance office, cornhill
Salt office, villars ſtreet, york buildings, ſtrand
Savoy priſon, ſtrand
Scots hall, near black-friars-bridge
Secondaries office, inner temple
Seal office, middle temple lane
Secretary of ſtate's office, whitehall
Serjeant's inn, chancery l.
Serjeant's inn, fleet ſtreet
Seſſions houſe, old bailey
Sheriffs of London's office, took's court, curſitor ſtreet
Sick and hurt ſeamen, in the king's ſervice, office, tower-hill
Signet office, whitehall
Sick and wounded ſeamen in the merchants ſervice, office, royal exchange
Sion college, london wall
Six clerks office, chancery lane
Small pox hoſpitals, cold bath fields & battle br.
Society for propagating chriſtian knowl. bartlet's buildings, holborn
Society for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts, at the chapter coffee houſe, St. paul's church yard
Somerſet place, ſtrand
South ſea houſe, threadneedle ſtreet
Star office, whitehall
Stamp office, ſomerſet place
Staple inn, holborn
Sun fire office, bank ſtr. cornhill, and craig's court, charing-croſs
Supœna office, chancery lane
Superſedeas, poultry com.
Symond's inn, chancery l
Tax office, new palace yd
Tenth office, mid. temp.
Temple, inner & middle, fleet ſtreet
St. Thomas's hoſpital, borough
Town clerk's office, guildhall
Treaſury, oppoſite whitehall

Trade

Trade and plantation office, whitehall
Trinity hoſpital, mile end
Trinity houſe, water la. tower ſtreet
Vicar general & peculiars office, knight-rider-ſtr.
Victualling off. tower hill
Union fire office, maiden lane
War office, whitehall
Warrant of attorney's office, clifford's inn, fleet ſtreet
Welch ſchool, gray's inn lane
Weſtminſter - bridge office, old palace-yard
Weſtminſter fire office, bedford ſtreet, cov. gard.
Weſtminſter infirmary, james ſtreet, petty france
Weſtminſter general diſpenſary, gerrard ſt. ſoho
Weſtminſter - ſchool, dean's yard
Weſtminſter hall, near the abbey
Whitehall, weſtminſter
Wine licence office, ſomerſet-place
Wood ſtreet compter, wood ſtr. cheapſide
Weſtminſter guildhall, king ſtr. weſtminſter
York houſe, pall-mall

So late as the middle of the preſent century, this great emporium and its beautiful river again began to engage the attention of the legiſlature, who, ſince the acceſſion of his preſent majeſty eſpecially, ſeem diſpoſed to countenance any propoſal that has a tendency to improve this metropolis.

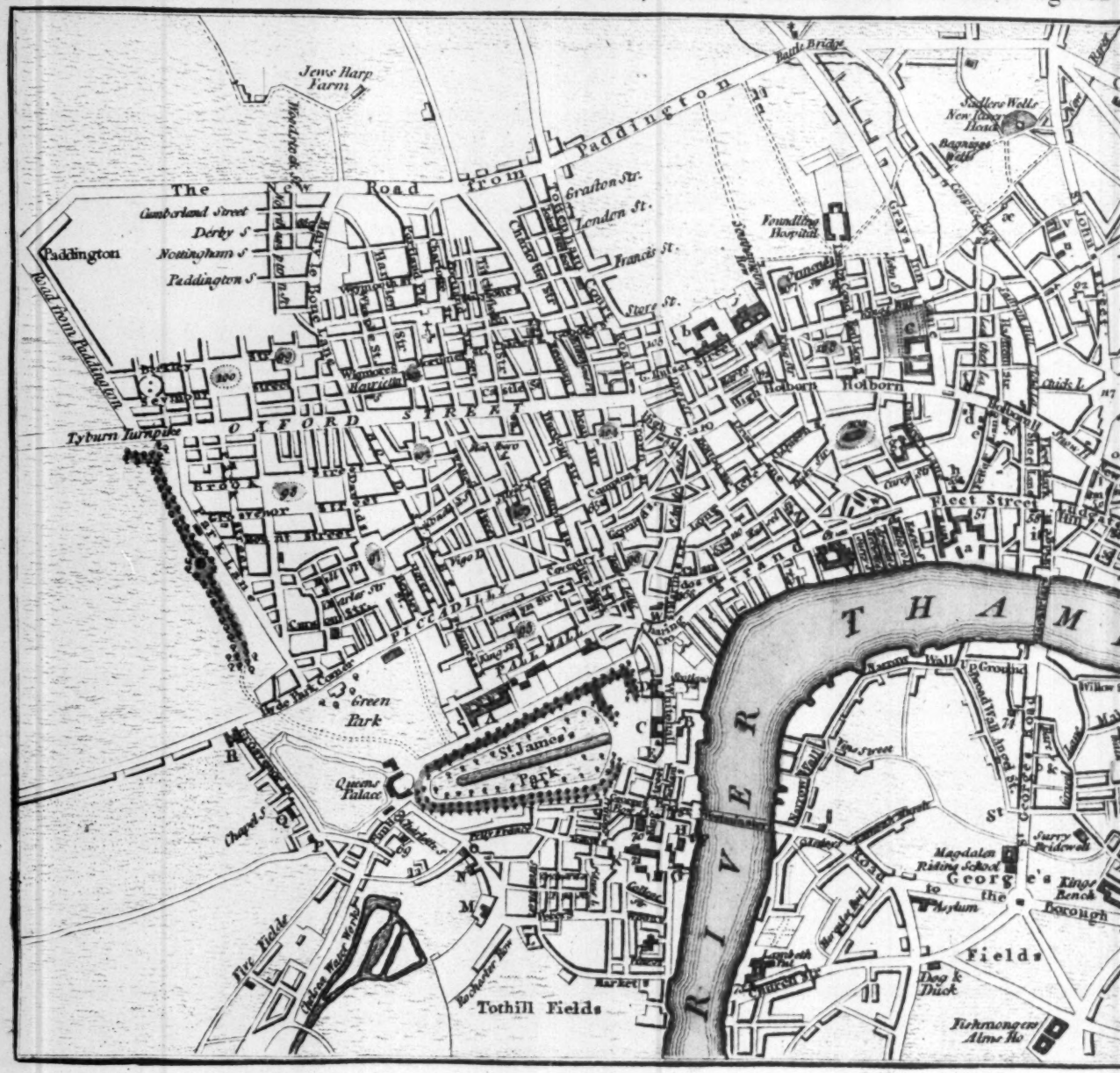
Amongſt the liſt of improvements worthy notice, may be included the Six Clerks Office, in Chancery-lane, and that very ſubſtantial building in the Old Bailey, which does honor to a people celebrated for their cleanlineſs, and for their humanity. Here the unfortunate debtor will no longer be annoyed by the dreadful rattle of chains, or by the more horrid ſounds iſſuing from the lips of thoſe wretched beings, who ſet defiance to all laws divine and human; and here alſo the offender, whoſe crime is not capital, may enjoy all the benfits of a free open air.

Foreigners have been puzzled to account how it happens that the monarchs of the richeſt nation in Europe ſhould be ſo indifferently lodged, eſpecially

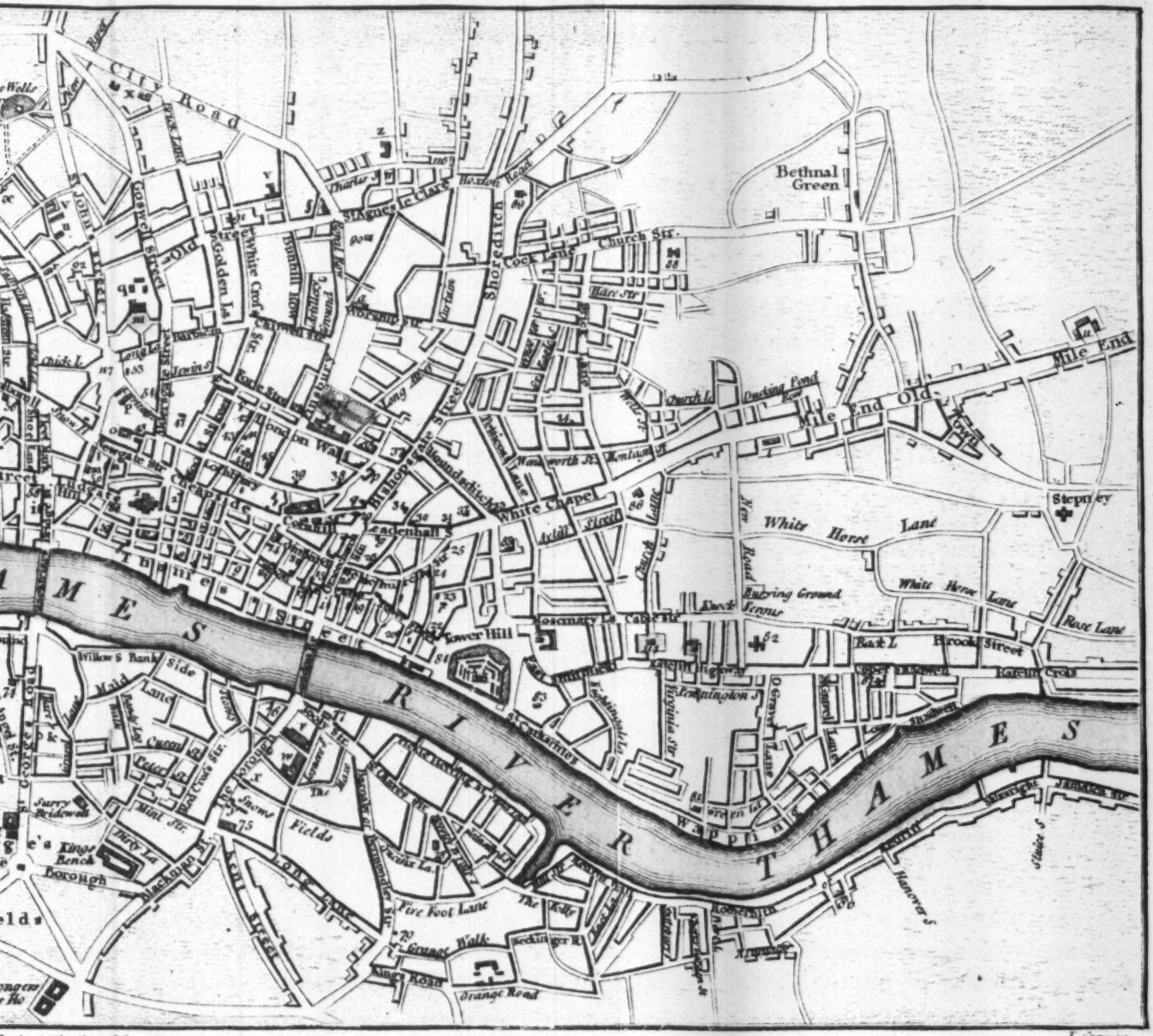
cially as Charles I. whoſe finances were but low, compared to ſome of his ſucceſſors, had he lived undiſturbed, would more then probably have completed the auguſt plan which Inigo Jones drew for a royal palace, and which would have been every way ſuitable to an Engliſh monarch's dignity. The truth is, his ſon Charles II. though he had a fine taſte for architecture, diſſipated his revenues upon his pleaſures. The reign of his brother was too ſhort for ſuch an undertaking. Perpetual wars during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, left the Parliament no money to ſpare for a palace. The two ſucceeding monarchs were indifferent as to ſuch a piece of grandeur in England; and though ſeveral ſchemes were drawn up for that purpoſe, yet they came to nothing, eſpecially as three millions of money were neceſſary for carrying it into execution. We have, however, every thing to expect in the reign of a prince, whoſe love of architecture and the fine arts has not been exceeded by any of his predeceſſors.

Windſor caſtle is the only fabric that deſerves the name of a royal palace in England; and that chiefly through its beautiful and commanding ſituation; which, with the form of its conſtruction, rendered it, before the introduction of artillery, impregnable. Hampton court was the favourite reſidence of king William. It is built in the Dutch taſte, and has ſome good apartments, and, like Windſor, lies near the Thames. Both theſe places have ſome good pictures; but nothing equal to the magnificent collection made by Charles I. and diſſipated in the time of the civil wars. The cartoons of Raphael, which, for deſign and expreſſion, are reckoned the maſter pieces of painting, have by his preſent majeſty been removed from the gallery built for them at Hampton court, to the Queen's palace, formerly Buckingham-houſe, in St. James's-park. The palace of St. James's is commodious, but has the air of a convent: and that of Kenſington, which was purchaſed from the

A New Pocket *PLAN* of the *CITIES* of LONDON, WESTMINSTER and Borough of



rough of SOUTHWARK, with the New Buildings to the Year 1782. *Engraved for the London Guide.*



Pe. by I. Fielding, N°23, Pater noster Row, London.

J. Cary sc.

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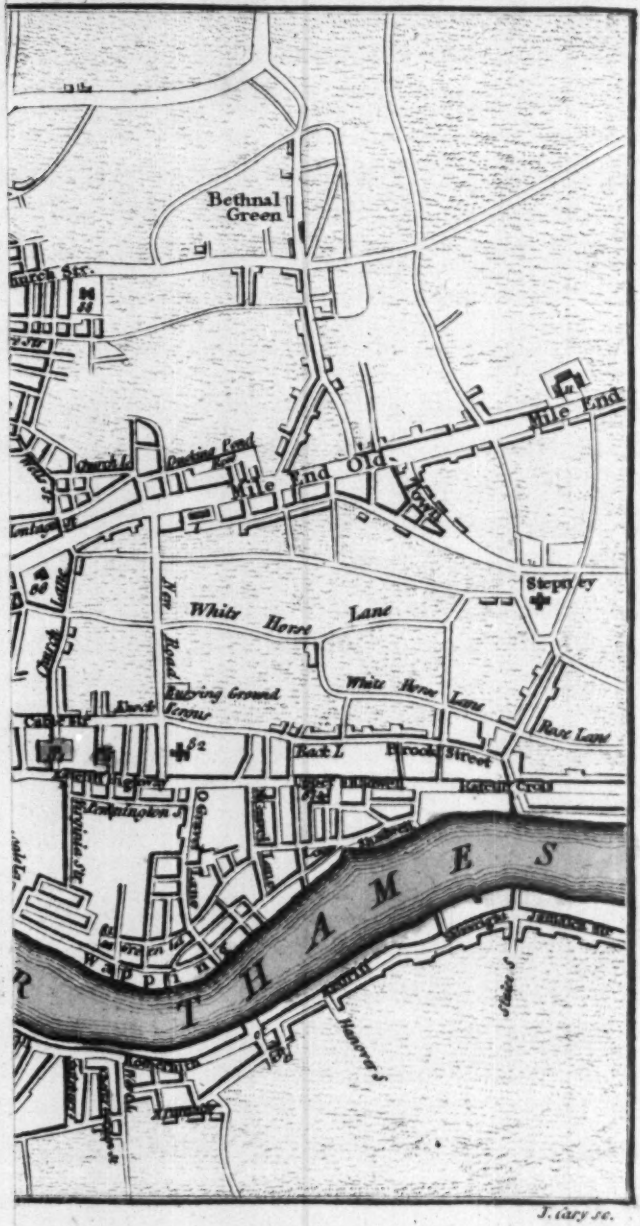

J. Cary sc.

the Finch family by king William, is remarkable only for its gardens, which are laid out in a grand taſte. Other houſes, though belonging to the king, are far from deſerving the name of royal.

As the PLAN of London annexed is on too minute a ſcale to have the names of the Public Buildings inſerted, we were obliged to give references, of which the following liſt will ſufficiently explain.

REFERENCES to the PLAN.

Churches.

1 St. Paul's
2 St. Matthew and St. Auſtin's
3 Allhallow, & St. Mary Aldermary
4 St. Mary le Bow
5 St. Mildred's
6 Mary Somerſet
7 St. Michael's, and St. James's
8 St. Bennett's
9 St. Michael's Royal
10 St. Mary Magdalen
11 St. Mary Woolnorth
12 Allhallows
13 St. Antholin's
14 St. Stephen, and St. Swithin's
15 St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Clement's
16 St. Michael's, and St. Peter
17 Allhallows
18 St. Magnus
19 St. George's
20 St. Mary at Hill, and St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt
21 St. Margaret Pattens
22 Allhallow's, Barking
23 St. Olave's
24 Allhallows, Staining
25 St. Katherine, Coleman
26 St. Dionis Backchurch
27 St. Edmund the King, and Allhallow's
28 St. Bennet's Gracechurch
29 St. Martin Outwich
30 St. Andrew's Undershaft
31 St. Catherine Cree
32 St. James's
33 Botolph, Aldgate
34 St. Helen's, and St. Ethelburg
35 Allhallows
36 St. Bennet's Fink
37 St. Botolph's
38 St. Peter le Poor
39 St. Margaret's
40 St. Mildred's, and St. Olave's
41 St. Michael Baſſiſhaw
42 St. Alphage
43 St. Mary 44 St.

44 St. Laurence Jewry
45 St. Stephen's
46 St. Giles's, Cripplegate.
47 St. Anne's
48 Chriſt Church
49 St. Vedaſt
50 St. Martin's
51 St. Bartholomew the Leſs
52 St. Sepulchre's
53 St. Bartholomew the Great
54 St. Botolph's
55 St. Dunſtan's
56 St. Andrew's
57 Temple Church
58 St. Bride's
59 St. Anne's
60 St. Clement's
61 St. Mary le Strand
62 St. George's Bloomſbury
63 St. Paul's, Cov. Gar.
64 St. Giles's
65 St. Anne's, Soho
66 Mary le bone
67 St. James's
68 St. Martin's
69 Charlotte Chapel
70 St. Margaret's
71 St. Peter's abbey
72 St. John's
73 St. Mary's
74 Chriſt Church
75 St. George's
76 St. Saviour's
77 St. Olave's
78 St. John's
79 St. Mary Magdalen
80 St. Mary's
81 St. John's
82 St. George's
83 St. Katherine's
84 St. Peter's ad Vincula
85 Trinity Church
86 St. Mary
87 Chriſt Church
88 St. Matthew
89 St. Leonard
90 Tabernacle
91 St. Luke's
92 St. John's
93 St. George's
94 Chriſt Church & Hill's Chapel

Squares.

95 St. James's
96 Leiceſter
97 Berkeley
98 Groſvenor
99 Manchester
100 Portman
101 Cavendiſh
102 Hanover
103 Golden
104 Soho
105 Bedford
106 Bloomſbury
107 Queen
108 Red Lion
109 Lincoln's-inn-fields
110 Covent Garden
111 Charter Houſe
112 Cold Bath-fields
113 Moorfields
114 Wellcloſe
115 Prince
116 Hoxton
117 Weſt Smithfield

Public Buildings.

A. St. James's Palace
B. Whitehall
C. Horſe-guards
D. Admiralty Office
E. Treaſury
F. Exchequer
G. Parliament Houſe
H. Weſtminſter-hall
I. Weſtminſter College
K. Gate-houſe
L. Grey-coat-hoſpital
M. Tothill-fields bridewell
N. Dacre's Alms-houſes
O. Weſtminſter Infirmary
P. Duke's Hoſpital
Q. Lock Hoſpital
R. St. George's Hoſpital
S. Carlton-houſe
T. Little Theatre
U. The Savoy, and Exeter Exchange
V. Somerſet-place
W. King's Meuſe
X. Theatre Royal, Covent Garden
Y. New Inn and Clement's Inn
Z. Theatre Royal, Drury Lane
† Foley-houſe
‡ Small Pox Hoſpital
: Circus
* Opera-houſe
¶ Pantheon
*** Middleſex Hoſpital
a. The Temple
b. Britiſh Muſeum
c. Gray's-inn
d. Staple-inn
e. Bernard's-inn
g. Lincoln's-inn
h. Clifford's - inn and Rolls
j. Bedford-houſe
i. Bridewell Hoſpital
k. Fleet Priſon
l. Newgate
m. Seſſions-houſe
n. Poultry Compter
o. Chriſt's Hoſpital
p. St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital
q. Charter-houſe
r. Hicks's hall
s. New Inn
t. Furnival's Inn
u. New Priſon, Clerkenwell
v. Bridewell, Clerkenwell
w. Lions Inn
x. Orphan School
y. French Hoſpital
z. Haberdaſhers Hoſpital
a. St. Luke's Hoſpital
b. Bethlehem Hoſpital
c. Royal Exchange
d. Bank of England
e. Manſion-houſe
f. Guildhall
g. Eaſt India-houſe
h. Cuſtom-houſe
i. Monument
k. Victualling Office
l. The Tower
m. Poultry Compter
n. Heralds College
o. Sion College
p. Exciſe and Pay Offices

q. South Sea-houſe
r. Navy Office
s. Trinity-houſe
t. London Hoſpital
u. Bencroft's Hoſpital
v. St. Thomas's Hoſpital
w Guy's Hoſpital
x. Marſhalſea Priſon
y. New Gaol
z. General Poſt Office
&. Riding School
‖. Weſtminſter Lying-inn Hoſpital
§. City Lying-inn Hoſp.
æ Pantheon Chapel

At the concluſion we have annexed ſeveral hundred Coach Fares, which will prevent impoſition practiſed by Hackney Coachmen; and to the whole are added, the Fares of the Watermen both up and down the River.

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DRURY

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THIS moſt diſtinguiſhed of all our places of public diverſion is ſituated between Drury-Lane and Bridges-ſtreet, Covent-garden. Before the year 1776 it had nothing remarkable to diſtinguiſh it beyond the Theatre of Covent-garden; and it was thought inferior in point of decoration, and was incapable of holding an equal number of people: But this was far from proving diſreputable or unprofitable; for Mr. Garrick's name would at any time fill the houſe; and if his name was not in the bills, a ſmaller company would give the appearance of a fuller houſe, than at the other Theatre.

In the year abovementioned ſome improvements were made in the entrance of this Theatre, which we ſhall give in the words of Mr. Thomas Davies, in his *Memoirs of the Life of David Garrick, Eſq*; A work equally replete with great entertainment and inſtruction: --- "Before the opening of Drury-"lane Theatre, in the winter of 1776, many con-"venient paſſages to it, and ſeveral enlargements "of entrance, were made, to facilitate the Au-"dience in going into the ſeveral parts of the

" houſe, eſpecially into the front and ſide boxes
" from Bridges-ſtreet. To this end ſome part of
" the Roſe Tavern was taken in, and joined to the
" Theatre. Some decorations were made over the
" grand entrance in the ſame ſtreet, the King's arms
" in the middle, large and ſtriking figures of a Lion
" couchant, and an Unicorn, fronting each other,
" at the two extremities of the building; at the top
" of the pediment a ſuit of ancient armour, re-
" ſembling the trophies raiſed by a conqueror on
" ſlaying the leader of an army."

Covent-garden Theatre having been finely decorated a few years ſince, the example was followed by the Proprietors of Drury-lane, and it is now difficult to ſay whether the inſide of the one or the other place be the more elegant; but it is well known, that in both, we have the firſt theatrical performances in the world; but thoſe of Drury-lane indiſputably carried the prize, as long as Mr. Garrick was in the management.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

WE have noticed ſomething of this Theatre in the preceding article reſpecting that of Drury-lane, which will render it the leſs neceſſary to be particular in our account. The foundation of this Theatre were not laid till after the year 1728, and the firſt

firſt Piece, we hear, of being performed there was *Achilles*, an Opera, by Mr. Gay, in the year 1733, a few months after the death of the Author; the *Beggar's Opera*, of the ſame Author, having been originally repreſented at the Lincoln's-inn-fields Theatre, in 1727.

The performances at Covent-garden are not generally ſuppoſed equal to thoſe of Drury-lane, in the exhibition of Tragedy or genteel Comedy; but in what is called low Comedy, in Farce, and in Pantomime, Covent-garden bears the bell. Whether theſe opinions are well founded, is not for us to determine; but it is certain that to this *ſuppoſed* general rule, there are ſeveral very ſtriking exceptions in either Theatre. The entrances to the various parts of Covent-garden houſe are very commodious, the ſcenes and decorations are wonderfully fine, having been executed at an expence almoſt incredible. Mr. Harris, a Gentleman of the firſt character for ſenſe and politeneſs, is the preſent oſtenſible Manager of this Houſe, as Mr. Sheridan is of the other; and all perſons of taſte or curioſity, from any part of the kingdom, may find thoſe propenſities gratified by two or three evening viſits to either of our Theatres.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

THE Patent for performing at this place during the ſummer (to open on the 15th of May) was procured for Mr. Foote by the benevolence of the late Duke of York, in conſequence of Mr. Foote having broken his leg, by a fall from his horſe on a hunting party at Sir Francis Daſhwood's (now Lord Le Deſpencer's) country ſeat near Kingſclere, in Hampſhire.

Before this time the Plays at the Haymarket were performed by particular licence from the Lord Chamberlain. When Mr. Foote retired from the Theatre, his Patent was purchaſed for 1600l. per annum during his life, by Mr. Colman, the preſent Manager, whoſe genius contributes, in a very high degree, to the ſummer amuſements of the town.

This Theatre is much more elegant than it was formerly. In the front of the ſtage are two columns, one on each ſide, which appear as ſupporters. The boxes, ſide galleries, and upper gallery, are ſupported by pilaſters, and feſtoons of *papier machée* adorn the fronts of the boxes, &c. *

---

* The price of admiſſion to all our Theatres is the ſame, viz. Boxes 5s.---Pit 3s.---Firſt Gallery 2s.---Second Gallery 1s. ---When Oratorios are performed the prices are, Boxes 10s. 6d.---Pit 5s.---Firſt Gallery 3s.---Second Gallery 2s.

Under

Under the preſent very judicious management, the Haymarket Theatre muſt flouriſh. Mr. Colman's genius is equal to the entertainment of that Public, the favours of which it is his ambition to deſerve, and which were never beſtowed on an object more meritorious.

RANELAGH GARDENS.

AN elegant place of public entertainment near Chelſea, and frequented by the Nobility, Gentry, and Citizens of the higher rank. Theſe gardens are opened in April, while the Houſes of Parliament are ſitting, and the entertainments end in July, by which time moſt people of rank have retired to the country. Being ſituated near the banks of the Thames, many perſons go by water, and land near Chelſea Hoſpital, where they paſs through a ſhaded gravel-walk to the gardens, but the principal reſort to Ranelagh is by land from the Queen's Palace, or Hyde-park-corner, in coaches; or on foot through St. James's Park, from the weſt-end of which the diſtance does not exceed a mile.

The price of admiſſion is 2s. 6d. for which tea, coffee, and other refreſhments are furniſhed. The entertainments conſiſt of vocal and inſtrumental muſic, by the firſt Profeſſors in each way.

The

The Earl of Ranelagh was formerly the Proprietor of theſe Gardens; but, on his deceaſe, they were ſold, and at length converted into the preſent place of amuſement. It would be equally tedious as needleſs to deſcribe the elegance of this place; ſince every perſon of real taſte will wiſh to viſit it; beſides, a particular deſcription of its beauties would be an injury to the Proprietors, who ought to be profited by the immenſe expence that has been incurred by an emulation to amuſe the Public in a ſtile of real elegance, and unaffected taſte.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

THESE Gardens are juſtly deemed among the moſt elegant evening retreats in the vicinity of the metropolis. To deſcribe their various beauties would be an endleſs taſk, as there are few who have ſeen them once, that will not wiſh to pay a ſecond viſit; and this the rather, as alterations and improvements take place every ſeaſon. But let us deſcend to ſome particulars.

Vauxhall Gardens are ſituated in the pariſh of Lambeth, ſouthward of the Thames, and ſcarce a mile from Weſtminſter-bridge. In very fine weather the beſt paſſage from the city is by water, but hundreds go either on foot or in carriages. They open in May, and are ſhut up in Auguſt, and on the laſt night of admiſſion there are commonly from three to four

four thouſand ſpectators, and a kind of riot generally enſues before morning, during which the lamps are broken, and other irregularities committed; ſo that we would recommend ſober country viſitors to avoid the laſt night; but on any other they cannot fail of a moſt rational entertainment.

There is an elegant Orcheſtre, filled with a fine Band, and many of the beſt Singers, who entertain the Company with Catches and Glees. On the ſides of ſeveral parts of the Garden are boxes, ornamented with paintings, where tables are ſpread, and the Company regaled with hams, chickens, pies, tarts, &c. with wines of the beſt kind.

When the muſic is partly over, a piece of machinery is exhibited in a hollow part of the garden; where is likewiſe an artificial caſcade, which produces a fine effect. When theſe beautiful pictures, which are illuminated by concealed lights, are exhibited, the Viſitors return, and hear the reſt of the muſic; and after this the Company regale themſelves till midnight, and often till morning. In wet weather there is a building where the muſic is performed.

The paintings of this enchanting place are almoſt innumerable; and there is a ſtatue of Handel, in the character of Orpheus playing on a lute, executed by Roubiliac, which charms every beholder.---Let us juſt mention the fine walks which adorn theſe gardens, and the lofty trees by which they are ſhaded, and forbear to ſay more, leſt we ſhould injure the Proprietors, by foreſtalling the curioſity of the Public.

SADLER's

SADLER's WELLS.

THREESCORE years ago this place of entertainment was exceedingly different from what it is at preſent: The company uſed to ſit on benches, in a wooden ſhed not unlike a modern barn.

As the public manners became more poliſhed, the entertainments of Sadler's Wells, like thoſe of other places of exhibition, became more refined: The place was fitted up in a manner ſomething theatrical; and in the 25th of George II. a licence was granted to this place, in common with other places of public entertainment. Mr. Thomas Roſoman, who was then Manager, rebuilt the houſe, in form of a regular Theatre, where Pantomimical Entertainments, little inferior to thoſe of Covent-garden, are exhibited.

This place took its name from Mr. Sadler, the original Proprietor, in whoſe time a perſon paid only two-pence for admiſſion, for which he received a pint of ale, and a ſmall piece of bread and cheeſe. From Mr. Sadler the property deſcended to others, and at length to Meſſ. Huff and Roſoman, the latter of whom transferred his property to Mr. King, of Drury-lane Theatre, the preſent principal Proprietor. In Mr. Roſoman's time the price of admiſſion was 2s. 6d. to the boxes, 1s. 6d. to the pit, and 1s. to the gallery, for which a ticket was given, which, with three-pence, entitled the bearer to a pint of wine; but at preſent each pint of wine coſts ſixpence, in addition to the ticket.

The

The modern building is a handſome brick erection, the inſide of which is perfectly in the theatrical taſte. The upper boxes are decorated with artificial feſtoons in *papier machée*; above the curtain are hanging feſtoons; on the ſides are pilaſters of the Corinthian order, and air-holes are opened in the cieling.

Sadler's Wells is opened annually on Eaſter Monday, and uſually cloſes about the end of September; and the entertainments of ſinging, dancing, vaulting, &c. will amply repay the curioſity of the Viſitor.

WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE.

A Pleaſant ſituation on an elevated gravelly ſoil, in the pariſh of St. James, Clerkenwell, about a mile north of Smithfield. Excluſive of very elegant tea-rooms, which command a proſpect of Hampſtead, Highgate, Earl Mansfield's beautiful ſeat at Caenwood, and a great track of adjacent country. This agreeable ſpot has walks and gardens, laid out in a happy ſtile of elegant ſimplicity. In the center of the grand walk is a noble circular pond, well ſtocked with carp and tench, and round it are boxes for the reception of company, which are embelliſhed with humourous paintings. At the north-eaſt end of the grand walk is a painting of a garden in perſpective. Turning to the left, you come into a kind of ſhrubbery, laid out in ſerpentine walks, which introduce you to

an

an elegant garden, at one end of which is a little wooden building, in form of an antique church, in which is a pretty ring of bells, which ring at ſtated hours, for the amuſement of the company.

There are Dutch-pin grounds for the exerciſe of Gentlemen, and in the gardens are affixed painted boards, with the prices of wines, tea, coffee, &c. ſo that a waiter cannot impoſe on a cuſtomer. In the lower tea-room is an elegant organ, with which the company are entertained every evening. The reſort to this place is very great; and the accommodations of all kinds are adapted to the genteeleſt viſitors.

The late Mr. Bartholomew, of Iſlington, firſt opened this as a place of public entertainment, in which his family are acquiring a fortune, which is well merited by their diligence, and attention to oblige.

BAGNIGGE WELLS.

THIS place, which, about the year 1756, was one of the moſt diſagreeable ſwamps in the neighbourhood of London, is now converted into the moſt elegant Tea-houſe and Gardens. Mr. Hughes, a Tobacconiſt, in Holborn, conceived the idea of changing this place from a Bog to a Paradiſe; but he ſpent the greater part of a good fortune without wholly compleating his ſcheme, which has been brought

brought to great perfection by Mr. Davis, the preſent Proprietor. It firſt became famous on account of mineral and chalybeate waters, the virtues of which are much commended by the late Dr. Bevis, and other Phyſicians.

Hither the invalids of London, &c. repair every morning from April till November, to drink away their diſorders; and in the evening the company reſorting to the tea-rooms and gardens are more numerous than at any other public place of the kind. In the center of the gardens is a fountain in the midſt of a baſon of water, which contains hundreds of gold and ſilver fiſh.

Throughout the gardens are walks, receſſes, harbours, and all kinds of convenient accommodations. There are elegant private gardens, hot-houſes, green-houſes, pinery, &c. in which are a variety of exotic and other ſhrubs, trees, and plants.

At the northern extremity of the principal walk is a perſpective painting of an avenue to a Gentleman's ſeat, which has a very good effect. In the grand tea-room is an excellent organ, which is frequently touched by very happy fingers; and under this room, in the garden, is a kind of grotto of ſhell-work, There are two or three good images in the gardens. and the whole has a neater appearance than any other public place; an expence having been beſtowed on it, the half of which, in an eligible ſituation, would have made it the fineſt public garden in the kingdom.

Bagnigge

Bagnigge Wells (as it was formerly called) was the country retreat of Nell Gwyn, who uſed there to give private concerts to Charles II. and his brother the Duke of York. There is a buſt of Mrs. Gwyn yet preſerved in one of the interior gardens, which proves her to have been one of thoſe beauties which the French call *en bon point*.

BERMONDSEY SPA.

THIS elegant place of entertainment is ſituated in the lower road, between the Borough of Southwark and Deptford. The Proprietor calls it *one*, but it is near *two* miles from London-bridge, and the ſame diſtance from that of Black-friars. The Proprietor is Mr. Thomas Keys, who has been at great expence, and exerted himſelf in a very extraordinary manner, for the entertainment of the public; and his labours have been amply repaid.

It is not eaſy to paint the elegance of this place, ſituated in a ſpot where elegance, among people who talk of *taſte*, would be little expected. But Mr. Keys's good-humour, his unaffected eaſineſs of behaviour, and his *genuine* taſte for the polite arts, have ſecured him univerſal approbation.

The gardens, with an adjacent field, conſiſt not of leſs than four acres:---To give a deſcription of a public

public night will be the beſt way of deſcribing the beauties of the ſpot. The entrance preſents a viſta between trees, hung with lamps, blue, red, green, and white; nor is the walk in which they are hung inferior (length excepted) to the grand walk in Vauxhall Gardens. Nearly at the upper end of the walk is a large room, hung round with paintings, many of them in an elegant, and the reſt in a ſingular taſte. At the upper end of the room is a painting of a Butcher's ſhop, ſo finely executed by the Landlord, that a ſtranger to the place would cheapen a fillet of veal, or a buttock of beef, a ſhoulder of mutton, or a leg of pork, without heſitation, if there were not other pictures in the room to take off his attention.

The other pictures in this room are, 1. An old Green Woman, faſt aſleep. --- 2. A Watchman. --- 3. A Drummer. --- 4. A Hare in cover. --- 5. Several Fruit-pieces. --- 6. Portraits. --- 7. The Landlord's Picture, moſt admirably executed. --- 8. A Ship in diſtreſs. --- With above ſixty other pieces, many of them in a very high ſtile of painting.

On the north-eaſt ſide of the gardens is a very fine lawn, conſiſting of about three acres, and in a field, parted from this lawn by a ſunk fence, is a building with turrets, reſembling a fortreſs, or caſtle, the turrets are in the ancient ſtile of building. At each ſide of this fortreſs, at unequal diſtances, are two buildings, from which, on public nights, bomb ſhells, &c. are thrown at the fortreſs; the fire is returned, and the whole exhibits a very pictureſque, and therefore a horrid proſpect of a ſiege.

The parterres round the lawn are laid out with elegant ſimplicity, exhibiting the borders of a garden, in the moſt agreeable taſte. The Orcheſtre affords an ample and agreeable Band of Muſic. The Singers, very much to their honour, are chiefly volunteers, who pay their attendance, and gratify the public, in compliment to the Proprietor of the Gardens.

The accommodations at this place are very good, the proviſions in plenty, and the charges reaſonable; nor in any place in the vicinity of London can an evening be ſpent more agreeable.

The following Copy of Verſes were written ſoon after the opening of theſe Gardens:

A DESCRIPTION *of ſome of the* PAINTINGS *in the perpetual Exhibition at* BERMONDSEY-SPAW.

NO more of Regattas or Maſquerades boaſt,
They're childiſh, and mere Diſappointments at moſt:
No more let me hear of your Dogs and your Ducks,
But repair to friend KEYS for amuſement my Bucks.
But remember, good Folks, there's no immoral ſport,
You'll find nothing there but a rational ſort;
And ye Ladies of Taſte that are fond of a ſhow,
I think my fair creatures you alſo ſhould go;
For a ſight more delightful the world never ſaw,
Than you'll be indulg'd with at *Bermondſey-Spaw.*

There's

There's a Garden as decent as moſt about town,
With arbors and benches, where you may ſit down;
And enjoy yourſelves nicely with hot loaves and tea,
Or any refreſhment as good as can be.

Then the fam'd Exhibition commands your attention,
To view the high flights of a Painter's invention.
Arriv'd at the portal, you ſixpence muſt pay,
For which you may view the fine ſight a whole day;
But what is more pleaſing and charming to tell,
You may have its full worth in tea, coffee, or ale.
The terms, when comply'd with, you've nothing to do
But enter the Temple the pictures to view.
O'rwhelm'd with ſurpriſe, you're ſcarce able to tell,
Which way to look firſt, or which pieces excell.

A lanthorn and candle your notice invite,
And ſome cunning folk think the candle is light;
But when from the pleaſing deluſion they're freed,
They find it as flat as a pancake indeed.

A Drummer intrepid with uplifted hands,
Who not much unlike a noun ſubſtantive ſtands;
He beats a tattoo that your hearts may beat high,
And leads you to battle, to conquer or die.

The Green-ſtall with all vegetation that's good,
And allow'd by the Faculty proper for food;
The oyſters from Milton, the baſket and knife,
Are painted by THOMAS * as nat'ral as life;

---

* The greateſt part of theſe paintings are the production of the ingenious Mr. Thomas Keys, Propriſtor of Bermondſey-Spaw.

The good woman ſits with her hands in her lap,
And backwards reclining diſpos'd for a nap;
She was up very early, and ſleepy is grown,
If you mean to buy nothing, pray let her ſleep on.

In the next piece of painting a Poult'rer behold,
With his 'Prentice, a lad twelve or fourteen years old;
Each engag'd in his bus'neſs with no ſmall attention,
But what they're about is too dreadful to mention;
The ſhop is well ſtor'd with the winged creation,
And fit for the beſt Nobleman in the nation.
But the fellow's a Poacher, I hope he'll not thrive,
If the Juſtices knew it, they'd flee him alive.

And now gentle friends I intreat you to ſtop,
And view with attention the fam'd Butcher's ſhop,
So juſtly admir'd by the grave and the gay,
That you'll be ſtruck with it I'll venture to ſay:
If you ſaw it at market I have not a doubt,
You'd think it a ſhop, and the meat hanging out;
The mutton and beef are indeed mighty clever,
And ſo are the ſweet-bread, the lights and the liver:
More wonderful yet, there's of lamb a hind quarter,
Will aſtoniſh you much, if not make your mouth water.
On the ſtall there's a buttock would fill a large diſh,
As fat and as fine as your fancy can wiſh;
In ſhort the whole ſhop is moſt charmingly fill'd,
With all kind of meat very nice and freſh kill'd.
That without any joking there cannot be found,
Its fellow for plenty, untainted, and ſound.
There's a dog underneath, ſo don't venture too nigh,
For maſtiffs you know at ſtrange people will fly:

But

But be not affrighted, ſo well bred are few,
If you do not *touch* him he will not *touch* you.
The Butcher himſelf keeps the ſhop very clean,
Although rather dirty HE ſometimes is ſeen,
Yet always is ready your money to take,
If you don't like a joint he will cut a rump-ſtake.

Theſe are but a part of what's here to be ſeen,
And you'll ſay the ſame when at *Bermondſey* been:
You'll find by ſurveying the Temple around,
Unnumber'd deceptions on all parts abound.
Then encourage the Artiſt, with chearfulneſs go,
And in a few ſummers, what will he not do?
There's amuſement for perſons from three to threeſcore,
And I'll warrant Content, *can a mortal ſay more.*

LONDON BRIDGE.

THE foundation of this edifice was laid, as nearly as can be judged, about the year 993, and the ſtructure compleated in 1616. In the reign of Henry I. certain lands were appropriated for keeping London-bridge in repair. This bridge which had been built of wood, was deſtroyed by fire in 1136, after which it was rebuilt in ſo ſlight a manner, that it became neceſſary to reconſtruct it in 1163, when a Prieſt, named Peter, famous for his ſkill in architecture, ſuperintended the building: But the repeated expence of repairs were ſuch, that, in 1170, it was determined to build a bridge of ſtone, which was finiſhed in 1209.

The Chapel † on the eaſt ſide of the north end of the Bridge was erected by Peter, the Prieſt and Architect, who endowed it for four Prieſts and Clerks, and cauſed it to be dedicated to St. Thomas. This building had an entrance by water as well as by land.

Four years after the Bridge of ſtone was built, a fire broke out in Southwark, which, aided by a ſouth wind, communicated the flames to the north

† If we miſtake not this place was, a few years ſince, the reſidence of Meſſrs. Wright and Gill, Stationers; both Aldermen of London, 1781.

end

end of the Bridge, which prevented multitudes coming from London to extinguiſh the fire in the Borough; and while they were puſhing back, the flames broke out at the other end, which incloſing them between two fires, more than three thouſand lives were loſt in the flames, excluſive of thoſe drowned by overloading boats, &c. that came to relieve them.

A compleat repair of the Bridge being now abſolutely neceſſary, a brief was granted by Edward I. for a public contribution; and letters were ſent to the Clergy to give their aſſiſtance, by way of exhortation to their pariſhioners: Still, however, the ſupplies were inadequate to the purpoſe; on which the King granted a toll of a farthing for each foot paſſenger, carrying merchandize; a halfpenny on each ſaleable pack, and a penny on every horſeman, with merchandize.

In 1282, before this toll could have any good effect, five of the arches were deſtroyed by the ice and floods, after a deep ſnow, and ſevere froſts.

In 1426 the Architect began to rebuild the Drawbridge, which had been conſtructed for the affording a paſſage for veſſels, with proviſions, to Queenhithe. Two of the arches at the ſouth end, with the bridgegate, fell down ten years afterwards, by which one of the paſſages was almoſt rendered uſeleſs, which gave it the name of the Rock-lock, which is ſtill extremely

extremely hard, though it has lain under water above three hundred years †.

The Bridge now ſlowly encreaſed in buildings till 1471; but even at this period there were only thirteen houſes, excluſive of the gate; yet it afterwards exhibited the proſpect of a regular ſtreet, having openings over the largeſt arches to the Thames.

In 1632 the north end was deſtroyed by fire, but moſt of the houſes were rebuilt in 1645; but almoſt all the houſes being burnt in the great fire of 1666, the reparation of the ſtone work alone coſt 1500l.

The houſes were ſoon rebuilt, and the ſtreet was as diſagreeable and dangerous as ever; till, in 1722, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen ordered that carriages from London ſhould paſs on the eaſt, and thoſe from the Borough on the weſt ſide of the Bridge.

In 1746 the Court of Lord Mayor, &c. determined to take down the houſes, and enlarge the arches of the Bridge; and ten years afterwards this ſcheme was executed, in conſequence of an Act of Parliament, a temporary Bridge of wood was ſoon erected, which was deſtroyed by fire on the 11th of

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† This matter has been a frequent ſubject of complaint in the News-paper; and it has been aſſerted, that London-bridge muſt fall in a ſevere froſt. At any rate it is high time that we had a new Bridge.

April,

April, 1758, ſuppoſed to have been done by the malice of Watermen. In about fourteen days, by extreme diligence, the Bridge was again free for foot paſſengers.

London-bridge was at length compleatly repaired with ſtone work, with balluſtrades to the river. It does not appear ill to the foot paſſenger, yet it is ſtill a clumſey piece of patch-watch, when viewed from the water. The arches are nineteen in number, and all unequal; and, upon the whole, this Gothic pile is a diſgrace to the metropolis of Great Britain.

THE MONUMENT.

THIS ſingular edifice was built in remembrance of the great fire of London, in 1666. It was begun by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, in 1671, and finiſhed in ſix years. It is one of the nobleſt columns in the world, exceeding, in grandeur, thoſe of ancient Rome. Its diameter at the baſe is fifteen feet, and its height one hundred and twenty feet, which added to the pedeſtal and urn, makes the whole two hundred and two feet. There is a dragon at each corner of the pedeſtal, and between the angles are ſymbols of Commerce, Arts, &c.

The inſide of the Monument contains a ſtair-caſe of three hundred and forty-five ſteps, by which the curious

curious aſcend to an iron balcony, above which is an urn of gilt braſs.

Devices † of an expreſſive kind embelliſh the weſt ſide of the pedeſtal; the principal of which is a female figure, (repreſenting the City of London,) languiſhing on a heap of ruins. She is raiſed by a carving of *Time*, while *Providence* points to the emblems of Peace and Plenty, repreſented by two Goddeſſes in the clouds. A bee-hive at her feet points the way to proſper by induſtry, while figures repreſenting Citizens exult at the probable reſtoration of the metropolis. There is likewiſe a view of the City, as it appeared when burning.

On the oppoſite ſide of the pedeſtal is a figure of Charles II. habited according to the Roman faſhion, and his head encircled with laurels; near him ſtands the Duke of York, and beneath the King's feet *Envy* appears, as riſing from her cell, and knawing a heart. In the back-ground is a repreſentation of the rebuilding the houſes, very finely executed.

On the north of the pedeſtal is a Latin inſcription, of which the following is a tranſlation:---" In the " year of Chriſt 1666, the ſecond day of September, " eaſtward from hence, at the diſtance of two hun- " dred and two feet, (the height of this column,)

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† Theſe were executed by Cibber, father to the Poet Laureat of that name.

" about

" about midnight, a moſt terrible fire broke out, " which driven by a high wind, not only laid waſte " the adjacent parts, but alſo places very remote, " with incredible noiſe and fury."

This fire deſtroyed 13,200 houſes, 89 churches, 400 ſtreets, beſides many public buildings, &c. and laid waſte, between the Tower and the Temple, and to Holborn-bridge, 436 acres: But at length, after burning three days, it ſtopped, by the mere interpoſition of Providence, after every human effort to extinguiſh it had been baffled.

On the ſouth ſide is an inſcription, importing, that Charles II. in compaſſion to the Citizens, before the flames were extinguiſhed, ordered a remiſſion of the taxes, and referred the petition of the Magiſtrates, &c. to Parliament, by which an Act was paſſed, for the reſtoration of public works, by public money, to be raiſed by a tax on coals imported.

On the eaſtern ſide are the names of the Lord Mayors from the commencement of the building till its completion, with the followiug inſcription:--- " This pillar was ſet up in perpetual remembrance of " the moſt dreadful burning of this Proteſtant City, " begun and carried on by the treachery and malice " of the Popiſh faction, in the beginning of Sep- " tember, in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to " the carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating " the Proteſtant Religion, and old Engliſh Liberty, " and introducing Popery and Slavery."

When

When the Duke of York ſucceeded his brother, the above inſcription was eraſed, but re-engraven ſoon after William the Third came to the Throne.

It has been generally ſaid, that Charles II. was a Roman Catholic. He could not have been a violent one, or the above inſcription would not have been permitted. That James was a rigid Papiſt we all know. Our Poet, Pope, (himſelf a Catholic) has a ſingular couplet, applicable to this ſubject:

. . . Where London's column, riſing to the ſkies,
Like a tall bully, lifts its head, and lies.

Common ſenſe, and more refined manners, have taught us to think differently from our anceſtors. It is abſurd to ſuppoſe that Catholics would fire a city to burn numbers of their own habitations; nor leſs abſurd to imagine a wanton act of cruelty in a mere interference of Providence.

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

THIS celebrated fortreſs is of great antiquity, the foundation being laid in 1076, by William the Conqueror, during whoſe life that part called the White Tower was compleated, and the reſt was finiſhed by his ſon, William Rufus, who cauſed a wall to be built round it, and a deep ditch dug for its defence.

This erection ſtands on the north of the Thames, at the eaſt end of London. It has a wharf next the Thames, planted with cannon, which are fired on public occaſions. There is a platform almoſt round the Tower, on which are three batteries, (called the *Devil*'s, the *Stone*, and the *Wooden*,) planted with nineteen cannon. The entrance to the Tower is by a large gate, which leads to a bridge of ſtone, built over the ditch, and then to the chief gate. There is another entrance over a draw-bridge, and through the Traitor's Gate; * over which are a mill and infirmary, and a building containing the water-works for the uſe of the Tower.

At ſix in ſummer, and at day-break in winter, the Tower Gates are opened in a ceremonious manner:

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* So denominated, becauſe ſtate priſoners were formerly conveyed this way. This entrance is for foot paſſengers only.

The Yeoman Porter going to the Governor's for the keys, the Guard demands, "Who comes there?" He replies, "The Keys," and is anſwered, "Paſs "Keys." Then the Guards reſt their firelocks, and the Yeoman ſays, "God ſave King George." The reply is "Amen." The ſame form is uſed at night, when all ingreſs and egreſs is forbidden, except to thoſe who have the watch-word.

The Officers of the Tower are the Conſtable, a Lieutenant, the Governor, the Major, the Gentleman-Porter, Yeoman-Porter, Gentleman-Gaoler, four Quarter-Gunners, and forty Warders.---Within many dwellings and offices have been erected at different times; ſo that it is larger than many places which are called towns. Its chief buildings are the White Tower; the Offices of Ordnance, Mint, and Records; the Jewel-Office, Horſe-Amory, Grand Storehouſe, and Small Armory. In the White Tower is an armory for 10,000 Seamen, and warlike inſtruments of many kinds. The Mint contains houſes for the Officers who manage the coining; in the Office of Records are rolls from King John to Richard III. with the antient tenures of all the lands in England, &c. Of the Jewel Office and Horſe Armory we ſhall be more particular in the following pages. The Store Houſe was began in the reign of James II. and finiſhed in that of William III.

After entering the firſt gate of the Tower, the wild beaſts are to be ſeen, on paying ſixpence. They conſiſt of Lions, Tygers, Panthers, Leopards, Wolves, Bears, &c. and a large brown Eagle. Theſe are well worthy the attention of the curious.

In

In a building to the eaſt of the White Tower are ſhewn many articles taken from the Spaniards, when their boaſted *Armada*, falſely called *Invincible*, attempted a deſcent on the coaſt of England, in 1588; among which are ſoldiers pikes eighteen feet long—Officers lances—The Ranceur, intended to kill men while riding, or pull them from their horſes—A piſtol in a ſhield—A banner, with a crucifix—Cravats, locking together the heads, arms, and feet of the Engliſh—Bilboes—Shot—Spades—Halberts—A pole-ax—Thumb-ſcrews—An engine called the Morning Star—A battle-ax—The halbert and a curious ſhield of the Spaniſh General.

In the ſame building are ſhewn, a train of ſmall cannon preſented by the City of London to Charles I. when a child—The ax with which Ann Bullen was beheaded—King Henry the VIIIth's walking-ſtaff, having in it three match-lock piſtols—A wooden cannon, called *Policy*, with which, and others of the like kind, Henry VIII. beſieged Bologne, and terrified the Commandant into ſubmiſſion; with ſeveral other curioſities; for the ſight of which two-pence is paid in company, or four-pence by any ſingle perſon.

In the SMALL ARMORY are ſhewn arms for 80,000 men, clean, and fit for immediate uſe, diſpoſed againſt the walls with ſuch wonderous regularity, and in ſuch various figures, that no deſcription can convey an adequate idea of the beautiful effect they produce. The ſight of theſe curioſities, with company, is three pence, ſingly ſix pence.

On the ground floor of the ſame building is the ROYAL TRAIN OF ARTILLERY, in which are cannon taken at Cherburgh, Quebec, Vigo, Carthagena, and Colloden—Field-pieces of different ſtructures—Iron cannon, mortars, and many other ingenious inſtruments of death. The ſight of theſe is four-pence ſingly, or two-pence with company.

The HORSE ARMORY exhibits figures of horſe and foot—A tilting lance of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk—A ſuit of tilting armour, as uſed in ancient times—A ſuit of armour made for Henry VIII. when eighteen years old—A ſuit of armour made for Charles II.—Real coats of mail—An Indian ſuit of armour—The armour of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter—The following Kings of England, dreſſed in armour:

GEORGE I.	EDWARD IV.
WILLIAM III.	HENRY VI.
CHARLES II.	HENRY V.
CHARLES I.	HENRY IV.
JAMES I.	EDWARD III.
EDWARD VI.	EDWARD I.
HENRY VIII.	And WILLIAM the
HENRY VII.	CONQUEROR.
EDWARD V.	

In the JEWEL OFFICE are to be ſeen the Crown of England, with which all our King's have been crowned ſince 1042, ſince Edward the Confeſſor wore it. The Cap conſiſts of purple velvet, turned up with ermine, and the Crown itſelf is of gold, adorned with diamonds, pearls, and a variety of precious ſtones—The golden Globe, which the King holds befor

before he is crowned—The golden Sceptre and Croſs—The Sceptre, with the Dove—St. Edward's Staff—A gold Salt-cellar, uſed only at Coronations—The Sword of Mercy, carried between two Swords of Juſtice, before the King, on the Coronation-day—A ſilver Font, gilt; uſed at the chriſtening the Royal Children—A ſilver Font, which the town of Plymouth gave to Charles II.—The Crown of State, which the King wears in Parliament—The Prince of Wales's Crown, and that of the late Queen Mary—An ivory Sceptre made for the Queen of James II.—The golden Spurs and Bracelets worn at Coronations; and the golden Eagle, to hold the holy oil uſed on ſuch occaſions, with the Spoon into which the oil is poured. The price of admiſſion to this place is one ſhilling in company, or one ſhilling and ſixpence ſingly.

In THE MINT is an engine, worked by men, for the coining of money. Gold and halfpence are ſtamped in the ſame manner, and when the pieces are cut round, the impreſſion is made at one ſtroke. The milling of the edges of the gold and ſilver is a ſecret never ſhewn.

Thoſe whoſe curioſity may be excited by reading the above, will find it amply gratified by paying a viſit to the Tower; the expence of ſhewing which is very reaſonable, when the magnificence of the ſight is conſidered.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THIS edifice is in Lower Thames-ſtreet, on the bank of the River, and within one hundred and twenty yards of the Tower of London. The receipts of the Cuſtoms were formerly at Billingſgate; but, in 1599, an Act of Parliament ordained that all goods imported, ſhould be landed in ſuch places only as the Commiſſioners of the Revenues ſhould appoint†. A ſpot was fixed on for the erection of a Cuſtom-houſe, which was burnt in the fire of London in 1666, but was re-conſtructed, on an improved plan, in about two years. In 1718 the Cuſtom-houſe was again deſtroyed by fire, in the room of which the preſent ſtructure was erected.

The modern building is of brick and ſtone, and of very great ſtrength, and beneath it are ſpacious warehouſes for the reception of goods. This erection is ſeventy-five feet deep in the center, but much more in the wings; and its length is one hundred and eighty-nine feet. There is a colonade under the wings of the Tuſcan order; and columns and pediments of the Ionic order decorate the upper ſtory. The building conſiſts of two floors, the uppermoſt of which is called the Long-Room, which is under the preſidency of the Commiſſioners, and where the

† Goods may be now landed on any of the lawful Keys, which extend from the Tower to London Bridge.

Officers

Officers and Clerks tranſact their buſineſs. This room extends almoſt the length of the building, is fifteen feet in height, and admirably calculated for the purpoſes of buſineſs.

There are nine Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, who have the management of all the Cuſtoms, the petty farms excepted, in every part of England, and the direction of the Officers who belong to the ſeveral ſea-ports. The ſalary of the Commiſſioners is 1000l. per annum each. The Commiſſioners, and other chief Officers, hold their places by Royal Patent; but the Lords of the Treaſury appoint the other Officers by warrant.

The great increaſe of trade within two hundred years is obſervable from the ſtate of the cuſtoms. In 1590 the imports were let to Mr. Thomas Smyth, for 20,000l. annually: but it was found that they produced 30,309l. but the yearly amount is now more than two millions; yet this amazing buſineſs is tranſacted with the utmoſt eaſe and regularity, owing to every perſon ſtrictly attending to the duties of his reſpective department.

A view of the buſineſs, as tranſacted at the Cuſtom-houſe, is well worthy the attention of country perſons viſiting London.

THE

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

IT is to the riches, the ſpirit, and the abilities of Sir Thomas Greſham, a moſt eminent Merchant in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that this moſt elegant and uſeful pile of buildings owes its erection. Sir Thomas made an offer to the Mayor and Citizens, that if they would provide a convenient ſpot, the expence of the building ſhould be his own. An offer ſo generous was immediately accepted; a number of houſes between Cornhill and Threadneedle-ſtreet being purchaſed and pulled down, the foundation of the building was laid in June, 1566, and the whole compleated in November, 1567.

The name of the *Bourſe* was given to this edifice, but it was ſoon changed on the following occaſion: In January, 1570, the Queen went in ſtate to viſit Sir Thomas Greſham, at his houſe, ſince called Greſham College, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. The Queen, on her return, ſtopped at the ſouth ſide of the *Bourſe*, which ſhe entered and viewed, and then ordered a Herald to ſound a trumpet, and give it the name of the *Royal Exchange*.

By the will of Sir Thomas Greſham, this edifice was left to his widow for her life, and at her demiſe to the Lord Mayor, Citizens, and to the Company of Mercers, with directions that the rents ſhould ſupport Lectures on Divinity and the Sciences at Greſham College, the dwelling of Sir Thomas.

The

The fire in 1666 having deſtroyed the Royal Exchange, it was ſoon rebuilt iu the preſent magnificent manner, which it is the leſs neceſſary to deſcribe, as no perſon will think of coming to London without viſiting this wonderful Mart of Commerce: But it may be proper to obſerve, that the figure in the centre of the great area is that of Charles II. and that on the ſides of the ſquare, within the building, are ſtatues of Edward I.---Edward III.---Henry V.---Henry VI.---Edward IV.---Edward V.---Henry VII.---Henry VIII.---Edward VI.---Mary---Elizabeth--James I.---Charles I.--Charles II.--James II.--William and Mary--Anne--George I.--George II.--and George III. In the piazzas within the Exchange are the ſtatues of Sir Thomas Greſham, and Sir John Barnard; and there are twenty-ſix vacant niches; which ſeems a kind of tacit reflection on the City, as if there had not been Worthies enough to have filled them in the courſe of more than a century. On the top of the Exchange is a fane, formed like a graſshopper, which is the creſt of the arms of the Greſham family.

GRESHAM COLLEGE.

THIS building, ſituated between Biſhopſgate-ſtreet and Broad-ſtreet, was formerly the reſidence of Sir Thomas Greſham, Knt. a Merchant of London, and one of the Company of Mercers. Having erected the Royal Exchange, he bequeathed half the revenues thereof to the Lord Mayor and Common Council of London, and their ſucceſſors, and the other moiety to the Company of Mercers, in truſt, that the Lord Mayor and Common Council ſhould appoint four perſons to read Lectures on Divinity, Aſtronomy, Geometry, and Muſic, and to allow them each an annual income of 50l. together with the uſe of handſome and convenient apartments in the houſe; and that the Company of Mercers ſhould appoint three perſons to read Lectures on the Civil Law, Rhetoric, and Phyſic, and allow them the ſame ſalary and privileges.

The Committee for the management of the affairs of Greſham College and the Royal Exchange is compoſed of the Lord Mayor and three Aldermen, eight Members of the Common Council, and twelve of the Company of Mercers. Theſe Lectures commenced in Trinity Term, 1597; and the reading is ſtill continued (though it has ſuffered occaſional interruptions) in the following order: Monday, Divinity; Tueſday, Civil Law; Wedneſday, Aſtronomy; Thurſday, Geometry; Friday, Rhetoric; Saturday, Anatomy, in the morning; and Muſic, in the

the afternoon. But ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Royal Society, theſe Lectures have been in a great meaſure deſerted, the Profeſſors having ſeldom more than half a dozen auditors.

SION COLLEGE.

THIS College was founded by Dr. Thomas White, Vicar of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt. Among other charities he bequeathed 3000l. to be diſpoſed of in erecting a College for the uſe and accommodation of the Clergy of London, together with Alms-houſes for ten men and ten women. He alſo left 160l. a year for ever to the College and Alms-houſes; 176l. a year for the ſupport of the Alms-people; and 40l. *per annum* to defray the incidental expences of the foundation.

A piece of ground whereon to erect a College was purchaſed in 1627. During the progreſs of the building, it was obſerved to Mr. Simpſon, one of Dr. White's Executors, that the benevolent deſign of the Founder of the College would have been more complete had he appointed a Library. This hint was adopted by Mr. Simpſon, who erected a convenient Library, entirely at his own expence.

The building being completed, in the ſixth year of Charles I. a Charter was granted for incorporating the Clergy

Clergy of London, whereby all the Rectors, Vicars, Lecturers, and Curates, are conſtituted Fellows of the College; and from the number of incumbents are to be elected annually on Tueſday three weeks after Eaſter, as Governors, a Preſident, two Deans, and four Aſſiſtants, who are to meet at the College quarterly, and after hearing a Sermon delivered in Latin, to dine in the hall, at the expence of the foundation. The Governors and Clergy being ſummoned to aſſemble in 1632, they agreed upon a common ſeal, having the impreſſion of the good Samaritan, with the following inſcription, *Vade, & fac ſimiliter*, and round it are the words, *Sigillum Collegii de Sion, Londini.* The Library was ſupplied with books by a great number of benefactors, and was greatly augmented and enriched by that belonging to the old Cathedral of St. Paul's, being removed to the College in the year 1647.

Sion College, with the Alms-houſes, were conſumed by the dreadful fire of London, which alſo deſtroyed about a third part of the books.

The College was rebuilt nearly upon the original plan, excepting that ſome apartments for the accommodation of Students were omitted in the new ſtructure, which is of brick, built exceedingly plain, and ſurrounding a ſquare court. Sion College adjoins to the Church of St. Alphage, London-Wall, and ſtands upon the ruins of Elſing Spital, which conſiſted of a College for a Warden, four Prieſts, and two Clerks, and an hoſpital for one hundred blind and indigent perſons of both ſexes.

The

The Library has been augmented by very valuable benefactions at different periods; particularly by a part of the books belonging to the Jeſuits, which were ſeized in 1670, and by Lord Berkeley's giving one half of his uncle Cooke's books to the College.

The Alms-houſes conſiſt of ten rooms within the College for ten men, and ten without for an equal number of women. Four of theſe are nominated by the city of Briſtol, of which place Dr. White was a native; eight by the Company of Merchant Taylors; ſix by the pariſh of St. Dunſtan, of which the Doctor was Miniſter forty-nine years; and two by St. Gregory's pariſh, where he lived about twenty years. It is provided that the kindred of either of the Teſtators ſhall have the preference of other candidates: But no more than four of them are to receive the charity at one time. The Alms-people receive about 6l. a year each.

THE SOUTH-SEA HOUSE.

THIS is an exceeding neat building, ſituated at the north-weſt corner of Threadneedle-ſtreet. The front exhibits ſtone copings, ruſtic quoins, and window caſes. The entrance abounds by far too much, with ornament to correſpond with the principal building. Within ſide the gate is a handſome ſquare court, ſurrounded with Doric columns.

The following are the particulars reſpecting the origin of the South-Sea Company. During the war with France, in the reign of Queen Anne, ſo irregular was the payment of the Seamen's wages, that thoſe brave and uſeful people were frequently under the neceſſity of procuring their tickets to be diſcounted at the ſhamefully exorbitant intereſt of forty or perhaps fifty *per cent.* The ſum due on this and other accounts, unprovided for by Parliament, amounted to 9,177,967l. 15s. 4d. and upon taking this debt into their hands, the Members of the Company were incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1710. After the diſcharge of the debt due to them from the Government, the Company was made perpetual.

In the year 1714, the Company lent Government the ſum of 822,052l. 4s. 8d. and then by an Act of Parliament their capital was extended to ten millions, for which they received ſix *per cent.* intereſt, or 600,000l. *per annum.*

In

In 1720 an Act was paſſed granting the privilege of an excluſive trade to the South Seas, under certain limitations and reſtrictions; and thus they were enabled conſiderably to augment their capital, by redeeming many of the public debts. By the various artifices that were now practiced, the capital of the Company was in a ſhort time advanced to 33,543,263l. A narrative of the nefarious meaſures that were purſued, would afford neither pleaſure nor inſtruction to our Readers: Suffice it therefore to ſay, that many deluded perſons loſt very conſiderable eſtates, while immenſe fortunes were amaſſed by others, and that the Parliament compelled ſeveral of the Directors to refund a great part of the wealth which they had ſo iniquitouſly obtained.

An Act was paſſed, purporting, that, after the 24th of June, 1733, the capital of the South Sea Company, amounting to 14,651,103l. 8s. 1d. and the ſhares of the Proprietors, ſhould be divided into four equal parts, three fourths of which ſhould be converted into a joint Stock, attended with Annuities, at the rate of four *per cent.* until redemption by Parliament, and be called THE NEW SOUTH SEA ANNUITIES; and that the other fourth ſhould remain with the Company as a trading capital, attended with the reſidue of the Annuities or Funds, payable at the Exchequer to the Company till redemption. It was alſo enacted, that twice in every year a ſtate of the Company's affairs ſhould be ſubmitted to a General Court, in order to their declaring Dividends, not exceeding 4l. *per cent. per annum*, till their debts were diſcharged; that the trading Stock ſhould, excluſively from the new joint Stock of Annuities,

be liable to all the debts and incumbrances of the Company; and ſome clauſes were added for regulating the mode of transfer, and for the better regulation of the Company's affairs in other reſpects. Some of the Annuities of this Company are reduced to 3l. 10s. and others to 3l. *per cent.*

By the aſſien to contract the Company for ſeveral years enjoyed the privilege of ſupplying the Spaniards with ſlaves for their mines and plantations in America, and of ſending annually a ſhip of large dimenſions to the Weſt Indies, laden with European goods, and for nine ſucceſſive years they employed ſome ſhips in the Greenland Whale Fiſhery.

At preſent the South Sea Company have no trade, and only receive intereſt for their capital, which is in the hands of Government, and alſo 8000l. *per annum*, towards defraying the expence of conducting their affairs.

Dividends are made from nine o'clock till eleven, and the hours of transfer are from twelve to one. South Sea Stock is transferred on Mondays and Fridays. The transfer days for Old Annuities, Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays; and for 3 per Cent. 1751, Tueſdays and Thurſdays. The ſame holidays are obſerved at the South Sea Houſe as at the Bank of England.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

ON the eaſt ſide of the ſpot of ground now called the Quarters of Moorfields, a Priory was founded in the year 1247, by Simon Fitzroy. In commemoration of the Star which directed the Wiſe Men of the Eaſt to the place of the Nativity of our bleſſed Saviour, the Brothers and Siſters of this Priory had their mantles and copes ornamented with the figure of a Star; and hence the building derived the name of Bethlem. This Houſe being preſented by Henry VIII. to the City of London, it was converted into an Hoſpital for the reception of Lunatics. The building being in a ruinated ſtate, the City of London granted the Governors the ſpot of ground whereon ſtands the preſent Hoſpital, the foundation of which was laid in the year 1675, and the building was entirely compleated in the ſhort ſpace of fifteen months.

Bethlem Hoſpital is five hundred and forty feet in length, and forty feet in breadth. Before the principal door is a ſpacious paved court, having two entrances for foot paſſengers, and between them a way for carriages. The folding iron gates of the coach-way are ſupported by two ſtone piers, which ſuſtain two finely executed marble figures, as large as life, one repreſenting Raving, and the other Melancholy Madneſs. Theſe figures, which are in a recumbent poſture, are the production of Mr. Cibber, father of the Poet Laureat; and the very capital ſtile in which they

they are deſigned and finiſhed, reflect great honour upon the memory of that very ingenious Artiſt.

To the original ſtructure two wings have been added, for the accommodation of patients deemed incurable; and in the front of the whole building runs a wall ſix hundred and eighty feet in length, interſected by the paved court before the middle of the building, and incloſing a range of gardens, where thoſe patients, who are not ſo terribly afflicted as to render a cloſe confinement neceſſary, are permitted to enjoy the benefit of air and exerciſe.

Withinſide are two galleries, one being immediately over the other, of one hundred and ninety-three yards in length, and on each ſide are cells for the patients, each twelve feet deep. The galleries are ſeparated by two iron gates, the women being on one, and the men on the other ſide of the houſe. In the middle of the upper gallery is a ſpacious and handſome apartment, where the Governors of the Hoſpital aſſemble weekly, and under this is a room where the Committee meet.

This Hoſpital generally contains about two hundred patients, who have each a ſeparate room or cell, which is locked and bolted at night. Such of the patients as are incapable of making uſe of a feather bed, are daily ſupplied with clean ſtraw. The Committee meet every Saturday, for the purpoſe of admitting patients, and tranſacting other buſineſs. Two perſons engage in a bond to take the patient from the Hoſpital at the time of his or her diſcharge, and in caſe of deceaſe to defray the funeral expence.

Though

Though the friends of the afflicted parties are expected to provide them with apparel, there is a wardrobe for the accommodation of thoſe who are deſtitute of cloaths, either through the poverty or neglect of their friends.

Some years ago people were admitted into Bethlem by paying a penny each, and was a place of great reſort during the holidays of Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, particularly for young people of the lower claſſes, who were accuſtomed to behave in ſo tumultuous a manner, as in all probability proved exceedingly injurious to the unhappy patients, notwithſtandſng they were on theſe days always locked up in their ſeparate cells. But this abuſe is now aboliſhed. When the patients are received, a ticket is given to one of the Securities, entitling one or two perſons (but not more) to be admitted on every Wedneſday. The Governors, however, have the privilege (though it is ſeldom exerciſed by them) of giving written orders for the admiſſion of viſitors on any day.

St. LUKE's HOSPITAL.

THIS Hoſpital is ſituated at the north-end of Moorfields. It is a ſtructure of conſiderable length, but exceedingly plain, the front exhibiting only a wall plaiſtered and whitened, with ranges of ſmall ſquare windows.

This Hoſpital is ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription; and it was inſtituted in conſequence of Bethlem being incapable of containing the great numbers of afflicted perſons for whom relief was ſolicited. Patients are admitted into St. Luke's Hoſpital according to the rotation in which the petitions in their favour are delivered to the Secretary. No expence attends the admiſſion of patients: But ſuch as are placed in the Hoſpital by the Pariſh Officers, muſt have bedding provided, which, however, is returned at the time of their diſcharge.

Upon the admiſſion of each patient, two houſekeepers, reſident within the bills of mortality, are required to engage themſelves, by bond, to pay the penalty of 100l. provided they do not take the patient away before the expiration of ſeven days after receiving notice for that purpoſe.

No perſon who has been a lunatic more than twelve calendar months can be admitted into St. Luke's Hoſpital; and the ſame objection operates againſt thoſe who have been diſmiſſed from any other Hoſpital

tal for Lunatics, pregnant women, ideots, and perſons troubled with fits.

Such patients as relapſe within two months after a ſuppoſed cure, are immediately re-admitted. Thoſe who are diſcharged uncured, are again taken into the houſe, on condition of five ſhillings per week being paid for each perſon: But only twenty of the latter deſcription are entitled to this part of the Charity at the ſame time, and they are admitted according to the rotation of their reſpective diſcharges.

St. Luke's Hoſpital was opened on the 30th of July, 1751, and it has been ſo liberally patronized, that, according to a moderate calculation, near twenty thouſand pounds are now inveſted in the public funds for the ſupport of this Charity.

BANCROFT's ALMSHOUSE.

THIS excellent building, ſacred to Charity, is ſituated at Mile End, and was erected in conſequence of a bequeſt of Mr. Francis Bancroft †, who

† It is ſaid of Bancroft, that he was a Lord Mayor's Officer, and laid the foundation of his fortune by informations, ſummonſes, &c. which practice his ſituation encouraged him to purſue, to the moleſtation of the Citizens, who frequently bribed him, rather than take the trouble of viſiting the Chief Magiſtrate.

left

left for that purpoſe above 28,000l. to the Company of Drapers. It conſiſts of apartments for twenty-four poor men, with a Chapel, a School-room for one hundred boys, and houſes for the School-maſters.

This building is remarkable for its elegance as a private Charity, conſiſting of two wings, and a front detached from them, in the middle of which front is the Chapel. Before the whole, next the Eſſex road, are handſome gates and iron rails, which, with the buildings, form a ſquare, within which are graſs-plats and gravel-walks.

The benefaction to the Alms-men are 8l. annually, and half a chaldron of coals, and a gown of baize once in three years. The School-maſters have each 30l. *per annum*, and 20l. more for coals and candles, with a farther ſum for books, paper, &c. Four pounds are given with thoſe boys who are apprenticed; and fifty ſhillings are allowed for cloaths to thoſe who go out as ſervants.

TRINITY HOUSE.

IS pleaſantly ſituated at Mile End, and formed of a center, two wings, and a Chapel. In the center of each wing is a handſome pediment, adorned with the arms of the Trinity Company. Near the middle of the area is a ſtone ſtatue with the following inſcription:

"To the memory of CAPTAIN ROBERT "SANDES, an Elder Brother, and Deputy-Maſter "of the Corporation of Trinity-Houſe, who died in "1701, and bequeathed to the poor thereof 100l. "alſo the reverſion (after two lives) of a freehold "eſtate in the county of Lincoln of 147l. a year, "now in their poſſeſſion. This ſtatue was erected "by the Corporation, A. D. 1746."

There is the figure of a ſmall ſhip, in a pediment, at the end of each wing next the road. In this Charity are twenty-eight Maſters of Ships, or their Widows, who receive each ſixteen ſhillings monthly, twenty ſhillings for coals annually, and a gown once in two years. This is an excellent Charity, and ſupported with the moſt decent regularity.

DULWICH COLLEGE.

DULWICH is a village in Kent, about five miles nearly ſouth of London. The College at this place was founded by William Alleyn, a celebrated Player in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a cotemporary with Shakeſpear, and a principal Actor in many of his Plays.

The building, originally called "The College of "God's gift," is built after a plan of Inigo Jones, and contains a Chapel, buildings for the Maſter and other Inhabitants, and including a Library, among which are many Plays, given by old Cartwright, the Comedian. There is likewiſe a Library in the Maſter's room, to which each new-elected Maſter preſents ſome books; and in this room is ſome fine old furniture, which the new Maſter purchaſes.

The College is founded for a Maſter, Warden (who are to be named Alleyn, or Allen,) four Fellows, (three of them Clergymen, and the fourth an Organiſt,) ſix poor men, ſix woman, and twelve boys, the latter to be educated in the College by two of the Fellows, one acting as Maſter, the other as Uſher. The Maſter and Warden muſt be unmarried men, and as the latter ſucceeds to the Maſterſhip on the death of the former, great intereſt is conſtantly made for the Office of Warden.

There

There are a number of good paintings in the College, to which there is an elegant garden; and the Maſter being Lord of the adjacent Manor, lives in the utmoſt eaſe, plenty, and repoſe.

MORDEN COLLEGE.

IS ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Blackheath, near Greenwich, and was built by Sir John Morden, a Turkey Merchant, who died in 1708. It is deſtined for the uſe of decayed Merchants, and is a ſtrong brick building, ſtrengthened with ſtone at the corners. Sir John, by his Will, ordered that his eſtates, amounting to 1300l. *per annum*, ſhould be given, after the death of his wife, to the College, where there was lately thirty-five reduced Merchants; but the place will hold forty, when the rents of the eſtate will ſupport ſuch a number.

The management of this excellent Charity is veſted in ſeven Turkey Merchants, and as the old Truſtees die, the ſurvivors chuſe others. The Treaſurer has 40l. a year, and the Chaplain had originally 30l. but this was doubled on the death of Lady Morden. The Merchants have each 20l. annually; each a ſeparate apartment, and a cellar, and they eat together at a common table in the Hall.

Each perſon wears a gown; but none are admitted who cannot prove that they are ſixty years of age. This place is on a moſt healthy ſpot, and affords a moſt comfortable retreat in the decline of life.

LAMBETH PALACE.

THIS is the ſeat of the Archbiſhops of Canterbury, and is ſituated on the ſouth of the Thames, nearly oppoſite Weſtminſter Abbey. It was built in 1188, by Archbiſhop Baldwin. This edifice is compoſed of different apartments, built at diſtant periods from the time of its firſt erection to the days of Tillotſon; and is, in general, a very ſubſtantial building, notwithſtanding its great antiquity. Before the Palace is a row of trees on the bank of the Thames, and the proſpects from the upper apartments are very pleaſing. It has a fine Library of above ſix hundred manuſcript, and fifteen thouſand printed volumes, the gifts of different Archbiſhops. This place conſiſts of Cloiſters, a Guard-Chamber, Chapel, &c. beſides rooms of reſidence for the Archbiſhop, his family, and attendants; and a very large garden, encloſed with a high wall.

Lambeth Church, almoſt adjoining to the Palace, is of great antiquity, and built, as ſuppoſed, in the reign of Richard the Iſt.

KENTISH TOWN.

WE juſt mention this village, which is ſituated two miles north of London, on account of the ſalubrity of its air. It is defended from the north wind, and partly from the eaſt, by the hills of Hampſtead and Highgate. To perſons who have conſumptive or aſthmatic complaints, the air of Kentiſh Town is the Phyſician's laſt preſcription; but ſurely it ought to be his firſt. It has obtained the name of the Montpelier of England. It has a Chapel of Eaſe to the Church of St. Pancras; and is compoſed chiefly of genteel houſes, which is inhabited by the richer Citizens.

PANCRASS.

THIS little place, conſiſting of about a dozen houſes, is one mile nearer London than Kentiſh-Town. Its church, which is of great antiquity, is a gothic building, conſiſting of a ſquare tower, without a ſpire. Service is perf rmed only on the firſt Sunday in each month. The Church-yard is remarkable for being the uſual burial place of the Roman Catholics in and near London. Near the Church-yard is a place called Pancras-Wells, where medicinal waters uſed to be drank; but it is now a Boarding-ſchool for young Gentlemen.

HAMPSTEAD.

THIS is a moſt elegant village, ſituated on a hill four miles north weſt of London. It is principally inhabited by Gentlemen and opulent Citizens, and commands a proſpect of many miles into the adjacent counties. It has a handſome Church, Chapel, and Meeting-houſe, as well as an Aſſembly-Room for dancing, &c.--- It is indiſputably one of the moſt beautiful ſpots in the neighbourhood of London †.

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† We are told, that "in the reign of Henry "the VIIIth Hampſtead was a poor place, chiefly "inhabited by Laundreſſes, who waſhed for the "inhabitants of the metropolis." Allowing this to be the fact, it ſhews the bad taſte of our anceſtors; for, in its preſent ſituation, Hampſtead is a terreſtrial Paradiſe.

KENSINGTON GARDENS, PALACE, *and* TOWN.

THIS village is ſituated in Middleſex, about two miles from Hyde-park-corner. The Palace, which is now neglected, was formerly the ſeat of the Lord Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, and was purchaſed by King William, who cauſed a royal road to be made to the houſe through St. James's and Hyde Parks, and lamp-poſts to be erected at equal diſtances on each ſide.

Queen Mary enlarged the Gardens of Kenſington Palace; and her ſiſter, Queen Anne, purſued thoſe improvements which Mary had began. Queen Anne was ſo delighted with this place, that in the ſummer ſhe frequently ſupped in the Green-Houſe, which is an elegant ſtructure, admirably adapted to the purpoſe of preſerving and diſplaying exotic and other curious plants, and it is ſituated near the Palace, upon an elevated ſpot of ground.

Her Majeſty Queen Caroline compleated the deſign of her predeceſſors, by extending the Gardens from the great road in Kenſington to Acton, by bringing the fine piece of water, called the Serpentine River, into the Gardens, and by including therein ſeveral acres of Hyde-park, on a part of which ſhe cauſed a mount to be raiſed to a conſiderable height, and trees to be planted from the bottom to the top of the hill, where a ſeat was erected ſo as to be eaſily turned round, for obtaining ſhelter from either the ſun or the wind.

The

The Gardens are three miles and a half in circumference, and are kept in excellent order, a great number of men being conſtantly employed for that purpoſe. The Gardens are laid out in a noble and extremely agreeable ſtile, and in ſummer they are greatly frequented by perſons of the higheſt rank, as well as by immenſe numbers of the middle claſſes, admittance being granted to all who appear in decent apparel, and the Door-keepers are reſtricted from exacting money from the viſitors.

The Palace of Kenſington has none of that dignity and grandeur which ſhould appear in the reſidence of a Britiſh Monarch. The building is very irregular, but many of the royal apartments are ſuperbly decorated, and contain many fine paintings.

The Village of Kenſington is extremely populace, and contains a great number of Gentlemen's houſes, and ſeveral Boarding-ſchools. Here is alſo a Pariſh Church, and a Charity School. Being a great thoroughfare on the weſtern road, Kenſington abounds with public-houſes; and in ſummer ſo great is the concourſe of carriages, particularly on Sundays, that the paſſage of a very broad road is frequently intercepted.

HOLLAND HOUSE.

WAS formerly the ſeat of Lord Holland, but now the reſidence of the Earl of Roſeberry, and is ſituated on the left of the high Bath road, near three miles from London. It is a very old Gothic building, and chiefly celebrated for being at one time the reſidence of the immortal Addiſon, who married the Counteſs of Warwick. The houſe has an elegant lawn of a quarter of a mile before it, which deſcends to the ſide of the road; and a number of ſheep generally feeding thereon, are pleaſing to the eye of the traveller. There are many fine paintings in this ſeat and the gardens are laid out with great elegance.

STRAWBERRY HILL,

THE elegant ſeat of Mr. Horace Walpole, near Twickenham, built in the form of an old Tower, and furniſhed accordingly. It is no leſs remarkable for the refined taſte of the Owner, than for the beauty of the ſituation, and the exquiſite choice of pictures, with which it is decorated. Mr. Walpole's politeneſs will not refuſe admittance to perſons of taſte and addreſs.

SION

SION HOUSE.

A SEAT of the Duke of Northumberland, ſituated near Brentford, on the borders of the Thames. In 1414 Henry V. founded a Monaſtery, which bore the name of Sion, whence the preſent appellation. Sion was ſuppreſſed, among other Monaſteries, by Henry VIII. and appropriated to the King's uſe. Henry gave the Monaſtery to his uncle, the Duke of Somerſet, who built the exterior part of Sion-houſe on the ſpot where the Church of the Monaſtery had formerly ſtood. When Somerſet was executed in 1552, Sion-houſe falling to the Crown, was given to the Duke of Northumberland; but he being beheaded the following year, it again became the King's property. Three years afterwards Queen Mary gave it to a ſet of Nuns, who had been poſſeſſors of it before the diſſolution of the Monaſteries.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth a long leaſe of it was granted to Henry, Earl of Northumberland, at a trifling rent; but James I. gave it to him and his heirs for ever; and it has continued in this princely family ever ſince. We forbear to give a particular deſcription of the houſe and gardens, as it would foreſtall the curioſity of the Viſitor, who may, on a proper application, be an eye-witneſs of their beauties.

KEW.

K E W.

THIS town is ſituated in the county of Surry, and oppoſite to Old Brentford. The Nobility and Gentry reſiding in the neighbourhood having entered into a ſubſcription for building a Chapel, Queen Anne gave the ground whereon the edifice was erected. Mr. Molineux had a very fine ſeat upon Kew-Green, which became the reſidence of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs Dowager of Wales, father and mother of his preſent Majeſty; and, at a very great expence, the Royal Inhabitants improved the houſe and gardens into a ſtate of the higheſt perfection.

The Palace is a ſtately and ſpacious building, and the royal apartments are ornamented with a moſt valuable collection of fine paintings, curious tapeſtry, and other noble decorations.

The Gardens belonging to the Palace at Kew are not very extenſive, nor is their ſituation by any means advantageous, it being low, and commanding no proſpects. Speaking of theſe Gardens, Sir William Chambers, the celebrated Architect, ſays, "What "was once a Deſart is now an Eden. The judg- "ment with which Art hath been employed to ſupply "the defects of Nature, and to cover its deformi- "ties, hath very juſtly gained univerſal admiration, "and reflects uncommon luſtre on the refined taſte

"of

" of the noble Contriver†, as the vaſt ſums which
" have been expended to bring this arduous under-
" taking to perfection, do infinite honour to the
" generoſity and benevolence of the illuſtrious
" Poſſeſſor."

In theſe fine Gardens are, the Orangery, or Green-houſe; the Temple of the Sun; the Menagerie; the Temple of Bellona; the Temple of the God Pan; the Temple of Æolus; the Houſe of Confucious; the Temple of Victory; the Alhambra; the Grand Pagoda; the Moſque; the Temple of Arethuſa; and the Ruins at Kew.

In the year 1758 an Act of Parliament was paſſed for building a Bridge over the Thames from Kew-Green to the oppoſite ſhore. The Bridge conſiſts of eleven arches. The two piers and their dependent arches, on each ſide next the ſhore, are built of brick and ſtone, but the intermediate ſeven arches are compoſed entirely of wood. The width of the center arch is fifty feet, and the road over the Bridge is thirty feet wide.

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† Lord Bathurſt projected the plan of theſe Gardens.

RICHMOND.

THIS is eſteemed the fineſt village in England, whether conſidered with reſpect to the great variety of beautiful and finely variegated proſpects it affords, or the great number of ſuperb and elegant buildings, and magnificent gardens, with which the whole neighbourhood abounds. Richmond is ſituated in the county of Surry, and at the diſtance of twelve miles from the metropolis.

Anciently this was the ſeat of the Britiſh Kings, and, on account of the magnificence and ſplendour of the Palace, it was called Shene, which word, in the Saxon language, ſignifies bright or ſhining. At this Palace Edward III. died of grief, in conſequence of the death of his heroic ſon, Edward, the Black Prince; and here alſo died Anne, conſort of Richard II. Her death proved ſo afflicting a circumſtance to Richard, that, conceiving an unconquerable diſlike to the place where the event happened, he defaced the Palace. But the building was repaired and beautified by Henry V. who founded three Religious Houſes near the Palace.

In the year 1497 the Palace was conſumed by fire, while Henry VII. reſided there; but that Prince cauſed the Palace to be rebuilt in 1501, and at the ſame time he commanded, that the name of the village ſhould be changed from Shene to Richmond, he having enjoyed the title of Earl of Richmond, previous

vious to attaining the Crown, by the defeat of Richard III. At this place died Henry VII. as did his grand-daughter Queen Elizabeth.

The preſent Palace was erected by the Duke of Ormond, who, as a reward for his great military ſervices, received from William III. a grant of a track of land about Richmond. In conſequence of the Duke's attainder, this Palace reverted to the Crown in the beginning of the reign of George I. and by his ſucceſſor the Houſe was confirmed to Queen Caroline, in caſe ſhe ſhould become Queen Dowager of England.

With reſpect to the Palace, moſt certainly it does not correſpond with the dignity of a Britiſh Sovereign; but the Gardens exhibit a moſt agreeable picture, where Nature and Art ſeem to contend for ſuperiority. Near the entrance of this delightful ſcene of rural elegance, is the Royal Dairy, where all the utenſils for the milk are of beautiful china. It is a low brick building, to which the aſcent is by a flight of ſteps, and the inſide is lined with ſtucco work.

Paſſing the canal through a thick grove, you perceive a Temple, erected upon an artificial Mount. This building is ſupported by Tuſcan columns, and within is a circular Altar. To this building the aſcent is by very ſteep ſlopes.

Returning by the Dairy, and paſſing over the gravel-walk leading from the Palace to the river, you enter a Wood by a walk which is terminated by the Queen's Pavilion, a neat and elegant ſtructure, in

in which is a beautiful chimney-piece, taken from a design in the addition to Palladio, and the model of a Palace intended to be built in this place. In another part of the Wood is the Duke's Summer-house, the entrance to which is lofty and arched, and the roof rising to a point, is terminated by a ball.

Leaving the Wood you approach the Summer-house on the Terrace, a light building, with lofty windows, which afford a fine view of the circumjacent country. In this building are two fine paintings of the capture of Vigo by the Duke of Ormond.

Passing through a labyrinth, near a piece of water, you perceive a Gothic thatched building, called Merlin's Cave. Here are the following figures in wax: Merlin, the ancient British Enchanter; Queen Elizabeth; and an Amazonian Queen. Here is also a library of modern books, bound in vellum.

Near Merlin's Cave is the Hermitage, a grotesque building, which, though it was erected by his present Majesty, appears as if it had stood many hundred years. The stones of the edifice appear as if rudely thrown together, and the venerable look of the whole is greatly improved by a thick and solemn grove behind. The inside is in the form of an Octagon, having niches in which are the busts of the following truly great and imcomparable personages: Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Locke, Mr. Woolaston, Dr. Samuel Clarke, and the Honourable Mr. Robert Boyle.

At the north east extremity of the Gardens is a house which belonged to the late Queen; and near

this is the houſe which was ſeveral years inhabited by his late Royal Highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales. Oppoſite this building is the houſe of the Princeſs Amelia.

Richmond Green is a very pleaſant ſpot, being ſurrounded with lofty elms, and by the fine houſes of many perſons of diſtinction. Upon the Green is a ſmall but a very handſome and commodious Theatre, where in the ſummer months Plays, Operas, Farces, and Pantomimes, are exhibited by a Company of Performers, moſt of whom belong to the London Theatres.

A paſſage from the north ſide of the Green leads to a fine Park belonging to his Majeſty, which is plentifully ſtocked with deer. Upon the Green is a handſome edifice, formerly the property of Sir Charles Hedges, and afterwards of Sir Matthew Decker; and in the gardens belonging to this houſe is a long hedge of holly, ſaid to be the higheſt ever ſeen. Here alſo is a great variety of other evergreens, and a decoy, with a fine canal of excellent water; there are beſides viſtas cut through woods, grottos, fountains, and the hot houſes, wherein the anana, or pine apple, was firſt brought to perfection in England.

The town runs up the hill, which commands one of the moſt beautiful proſpects in England, above a mile from the village of Eaſt Shene, to the entrance of the New Park. The tide riſes to this village, though it is ſixty miles from the ſea, which is a greater diſtance from the ocean than it riſes at in any other river in Europe.

At

At Richmond is an Alms-houſe, built by Dr. Duppa, Biſhop of Wincheſter, in the reign of Charles II. for the ſupport of ten poor widows. Here is alſo another Alms-houſe, endowed with upwards of 100l. *per annum*, which after its foundation was conſiderably improved through the bounty of John Mitchell, Eſq; In this town alſo are two Charity Schools, one for fifty boys, and the other for the ſame number of girls.

The New Park is one of the moſt beautiful in England. It was made in the reign of Charles I. and encloſed with a brick wall, extending for the ſpace of eleven miles. The hill in this Park, called King Henry's Mount, commands a proſpect of ſix counties.

Upon an eminence in the Park ſtands the New Lodge, erected by Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, which is a very elegant ſtructure. Excepting that of Windſor, this is the moſt extenſive and beautiful Park within the environs of London, and its principal advantages conſiſt in a wild variety of natural beauties.

A few years ſince a Bridge was built over the Thames from Richmond to the oppoſite ſhore. This Bridge is built in a ſtile of remarkable ſimplicity, and it may vie in point of true elegance with, perhaps, any ſtructure of the kind in Europe. The deſign was the production of the ingenious Mr. Payne, and Mr. Carr, of Richmond, was the Architect. The Bridge has ten arches. It was began on the 23d of Auguſt, 1774, and compleated in December, 1777. This ſtructure is a fine embelliſhment to the delight-

ful ſpot, where a greater number of objects combine to amuſe the imagination, and tune and harmonize the heart, than any ſingle point of view, of equal extent, in the Britiſh dominions.

THE QUEEN'S PALACE.

THIS houſe, which is delightfully ſituated at the upper end of the Mall in St. James's Park, was formerly the reſidence of the Duke of Buckingham, but purchaſed, a few years ſince, and preſented to her Majeſty. The building is of brick and ſtone, and is aſcended by a broad flight of ſteps, on which ſtand four fluted pillars of the Corinthian order. Above two ranges of windows is an entablature, on which the following words, in gold letters, were placed by direction of the noble Builder:

"SIC SITO LÆTANTUR LARES."

That is, "Thus ſituated the houſhold gods rejoice." And, indeed, if we conſider this place either as a town or a country houſe, it is very delightful, having a front view of St. James's Park, including the Mall, and the large Canal, which runs from the end, which was formerly called Roſoman's Pond. The Park and piece of water have been of late years very much improved, by removing a number of old trees, and leaving or planting others in the moſt picturesque ſituations.

At

At the back of the Palace is a very fine garden, which, ſince it was purchaſed for the Queen, has been greatly enlarged, by taking in a part of the Green Park. At the extremity of this garden is a terrace walk, from whence is a fine view of the adjacent country, having the fields of Chelſea on one ſide, and the hills of Surry on the other, with a ſight of the deer in the Green Park, and a proſpect of Weſtminſter Abbey, and other public buildings, excluſive of the fine town houſes of the Nobility and Gentry adjacent to the Green Park, Piccadilly, &c.

On the back of the Palace is the inſcription, *Rus in Urbe*; "the Country in the City." In front are bending colonades of the Ionic order, crowned with vaſes and balluſtrades, which unite the offices at the extremity of the wings to the principal buildings. In the houſe are ſome fine paintings, brought from Kenſington Palace and Hampton Court, particularly the Cartoons of Raphael, which, to the great regret of the Lovers of Painting, are no longer open to the public inſpection. On the ſouth of the Garden is a ſpacious Riding-houſe, ſaid to be built from a plan drawn by the King.

THE ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

A Grand building of brick and ſtone, on the weſt of the ſtreet, leading from Charing-croſs towards Weſtminſter Abbey. From the back of this building is a view into St. James's Park. The front is to the eaſt, and is aſcended by a ſmall flight of ſteps; there are deep wings to this front, and the portico by which it is entered is ſupported by four very large columns of ſtone.

Maritime affairs, under the juriſdiction of the Admiralty, are tranſacted at this Office, where the buſineſs of the Navy is regulated; Admirals, Captains, and other naval Officers are appointed to ſerve on board ſhips of war; and hence iſſue orders for bringing to trial all delinquents on the high ſeas.

There is a firſt, and four other Lords of the Admiralty. The preſent preſiding Lord is the Earl of Sandwich.

THE HORSE GUARDS.

A Grand ſtone building in the high-ſtreet from Charing-croſs ſouthwards, nearly oppoſite the Banquetting-houſe. It has two wings, and, conſidering its ſtrength, is an airy piece of building. In the front are two ſtone porches, under each of which ſits one of the Horſe-guards, mounted and armed. When the Guard is relieved the Horſemen enter at the back of the porches, and large folding doors being ſhut after them, they are every way protected from the inclemency of the weather.

The Infantry, as well as the Cavalry, while on duty, are accommodated in this building, near the centre of which is an arched paſſage, leading into St. James's Park; and through this paſſage his Majeſty goes in ſtate from the Palace to the Houſe of Peers. Each of the wings has a front to the ſtreet, the principal windows of which are ornamented, and the reſt plain.

There is a kind of Sutler at this place, (a Publican having a licence,) who provides meat for the Soldiers daily at twelve o'clock, and each has his plate, according to his inclination, or his pocket. But the accommodations are not confined to the Soldiery; any perſon is at liberty to walk in, and call for his plate of beef and mutton. The proviſions are good and cheap; and it is worth while for our country Readers to pay a viſit to this place, to ſee how well our military men can be ſupported on their very low pay.

NORTH-

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

THIS magnificent edifice, ſituated near Charing-croſs, is the town reſidence of the noble Duke whoſe title it bears. The old building was erected in the reign of James I. by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, and conſiſted of a front to the ſtreet, and two deep wings towards the Thames, the whole forming three ſides of a ſquare. The principal apartments were then in the upper ſtory, and the building bore the name of Northampton-houſe; but coming to the Earl of Suffolk, it was denominated Suffolk-houſe.

Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, marrying Lord Suffolk's daughter, in the reign of Charles I. became owner of this houſe, ſince which it has borne its preſent name *. The Earl abovementioned built the fourth ſide of the ſquare, the back front of which is towards the garden, with a view of the Thames, and is of the architecture of Inigo Jones. In this part of the building General Monk met Lord Northumberland, and many of the Nobility, when the Reſtoration of Charles II. as requiſite for the public ſafety, was firſt ſeriouſly propoſed.

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* We find in antient hiſtory frequent mention is made of Northumberland-houſe; but this was in the city, near Alderſgate; and was the reſidence of the Earls of Northumberland in remote times.

Charles,

Charles, Duke of Somerſet, marrying, in 1682, Lady Elizabeth Percy, daughter and heireſs of Joceline, Earl of Northumberland, theſe noble premiſes came to his Grace; and upon his death, in 1748, deſcended to his ſon Algernon, who began to improve the apartments, and to rebuild the front next the ſtreet, but dying in the following year, the manſion came to his daughter, the late Ducheſs, and her huſband, the preſent Duke of Northumberland, by whoſe attention, and taſte for magnificence, it is raiſed into a Palace.

The ſides of the court are faced with Portland ſtone; two wings are added running towards the Thames; facing which are now the principal apartments. The rooms are finiſhed with amazing elegance, and hung with tapeſtry, damaſk, and other ornaments; the chimney-pieces are of the fineſt marble; the cielings are enriched with ſtucco-work, gilt, or copies of antient paintings; and every part of the furniture is in a ſtile of equal magnificence.

In the left wing is a ſtate gallery, or ball-room, one hundred and ſix feet long, and twenty-ſix feet and a half wide; the cieling is adorned with figures and feſtoons, gilt; and with a Flora, a Diana, a Victory, a Fame, and a triumphal car. There are many fine pictures in this room, which, by the diſpoſition of the windows, are ſeen to great advantage.

It would be endleſs to deſcribe the beauties and accommodations of this noble houſe, which has conſiderably more than one hundred rooms. The Duke and late Ducheſs's apartments are convenient, and furniſhed with elegance; in the latter are a great number of curioſities, and the libraries are ſelect and well choſen.

The garden, conſidered as a *London* garden, is a fine one, but is chiefly valuable as it opens a proſpect over the Thames to the hills of Surry.

About two years ago a fire broke out in the front of Northumberland-houſe, which deſtroyed many valuable books; but moſt of the manuſcripts, abundantly more valuable, were preſerved.

In the abſence of the family, during the ſummer receſs, this fine houſe may be ſeen by a proper application to the Houſe-ſteward, who refuſes no reaſonable requeſt to Ladies and Gentlemen, properly recommended.

CHARING CROSS.

THIS place is fronting the King's Meuſe, and ſituated between Pall-Mall, the Strand, and Parliament-ſtreet. In the antient village of Charing, from whence the preſent opening takes its name, King Edward I. erected a ſtately Croſs to the memory of his Queen, Eleanor, whoſe body reſted here on its way to the place of interment. Part of this ſtructure continued till the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. when it fell a ſacrifice to the rage of popular fury.

After the Reſtoration a Statue of Charles I. on horſeback was erected on the ſpot. It is of caſt copper, executed with admirable taſte; but the Artiſt has omitted the girth to the ſaddle, which is ſaid to have operated on him ſo, that he died of a broken heart. If this be true, it furniſhes a convincing proof of the fondneſs we have for the productions of our own genius! It is farther ſaid, "That Oliver "Cromwell, after King Charles I. was beheaded, "ordered this Statue to be taken down, and ſold to "a Founder to melt; but that a Royaliſt contrived "to get it, and kept it concealed till the Reſtoration, "when it was again ſet up."

This Statue is encloſed with iron rails, ſtands admirably well to be viewed, but the figure of the Kings appears too ſmall in proportion to the horſe; nor is it ſeated in the moſt graceful manner.

THE BANQUETTING HOUSE.

IT was built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, and Lord Chief Juſtice of England, by whoſe will it deſcended at his death, in 1243, to the Black Friars, in whoſe Church his body was depoſited. In 1248 the Friars ſold the houſe to the Archbiſhop of York, who bequeathed it to his ſucceſſors in the Epiſcopal See; and becoming their reſidence, it took the name of York-Houſe, or York-Palace.

When Cardinal Wolſey was Archbiſhop of York, he poſſeſſed it as an appendage of his dignity, and from him it came to the Crown by purchaſe, and Henry removed his Court thither from Bridewell, which had been a Royal Palace. From that time till 1597 York-houſe became the Royal reſidence, when it was deſtroyed by fire. About this time the Tilt-yard was diſpoſed of for jouſts and tournaments; a Cock-pit, and Tennis-court were made, with Bowling-greens, &c. But private houſes now ſtand on the ſcite thereof.

Near where York Palace had ſtood, was a building called the Banquetting-houſe, which being in a ruinous condition, James I. formed a deſign of erecting a Royal Palace on the ſpot; but he died before the plan could be executed, of which the preſent edifice is but a ſmall part. It is of the architecture of Inigo Jones; the paintings on the cieling are by Rubens, in his beſt ſtile; and the whole is equally and univerſally admired, both by natives and foreigners. The largeſt apartments is now occupied as a Chapel for divine worſhip.

Imme-

Immediately behind this building Charles I. was beheaded, and on the place where the ſcaffold ſtood is a pedeſtrian of James II. in a Roman habit, the fore finger of the right hand pointing to the preciſe ſpot where his father ſuffered. This ſtatue is deemed the fineſt of its kind in England.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

THE original building of this denomination was erected by William Rufus, ſon of William the Conqueror, who, on his return from Normandy, held his Chriſtmas feſtival therein, and it was frequently uſed afterwards on occaſion of grand public entertainments. On New Year's Day, 1236, a dinner was given in this Hall, and the adjacent apartments, to ſix thouſand poor people, by King Henry the Third.

The original edifice being much decayed, the preſent was erected, in 1397, by Richard II. and has not undergone any material alteration ſince. The King held his Chriſtmas here in 1399, when ten thouſand perſons were abundantly fed; above eighty oxen, three hundred ſheep, and poultry in proportion, were daily conſumed.

The entrance of this building is narrow, proportioned to its interior ſize. It is built in the Gothic

taſte, with a ſtone tower on each ſide the entrance, and is plentifully adorned with carved work. The workmanſhip of the roof is celebrated as a maſterpiece, and the pavement is of ſtone.

In this Hall (the largeſt room in Europe unſupported by pillars, except the Oxford Theatre,) are the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas; the two former front the door of the Hall, and the latter is on the right hand near the middle of it. The Court of Exchequer is in an adjoining room, nearly behind the Common Pleas, and is entered by a flight of ſteps at the right hand, immediately after entering the Hall. The latter Court has lately undergone a complete repair.

This venerable ſtructure is ſeventy-four feet broad, and two hundred and ſeventy in length; and the Coronation feaſts are always held therein. Perſons may paſs through the Hall to the Houſe of Commons.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

IN 1735 the inhabitants of Weſtminſter, ſenſible how much a bridge of communication between that city and the county of Surry was wanted, petitioned Parliament for permiſſion to erect ſuch Bridge; in conſequence of which an Act paſſed, that

that ſuch Bridge ſhould be built from Palace-yard to the oppoſite ſhore, and Commiſſioners were appointed to carry the Act into execution. Petitions againſt the Bill were preſented by the Citizens of London, the Inhabitants of Southwark, &c.

The foundations of the piers were laid by means of caiſſons*; and when one pier was erected, the bottom and ſides of the caiſſon were ſeperated, and then a ſecond pier erected, and ſo on till the whole were finiſhed. The width of this bridge is forty-four feet, with a raiſed paved way for paſſengers on each ſide. The road between the foot-paſſages is ſufficient for four carriages to go a-breaſt. Receſſes from the foot-way are formed by a kind of ſemi-circular towers; the bridge is lighted with lamps, and the aſcent to it, on either ſide, is very eaſy. Some perſons affect to think this Bridge as elegant as that of Black-friars; but the contrary is evident to every perſon of real taſte.

The Bridge, from wharf to wharf is 1223 feet, and the clear water-way between the arches 870 feet. Small veſſels paſs with the utmoſt ſafety, as there is no perceptible fall of water. There are fourteen piers, aud fifteen arches of a ſemi-circular form. The piers are formed of blocks of Portland ſtone, cemented with Dutch terris, and faſtened with iron cramps, run in with lead, ſo as to be inviſible.

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* Wooden frames, in which the Maſons could work below the level of the water.

The middle arch is ſeventy-ſix feet in width: The two at the extremities only twenty-five feet; but all the others decreaſe, proportionably, about four feet each. The arches ſpring from about two feet above low-water mark, and the foſſeil of each arch is built through with blocks of Portland ſtone; and the whole are ſo contrived, that each arch would ſtand independant of any other. Not long before the completion of the Bridge, one of the piers ſunk; on which it was pulled down, and an immenſe weight being laid on the lower part of the pier, the foundation ſettled, ſo that no ſimilar accidents are now to be apprehended.

On the 20th of January, 1738-9, the Earl of Pembroke laid the firſt ſtone; and on the 10th of November, 1750, the laſt was placed by Thomas Lidyard, Eſq; many of the Nobility and Gentry attending. About midnight of the 17th of the ſame month, the Bridge was opened, by a proceſſion of Gentlemen, Artificers, &c. with kettle-drums, trumpets, and other muſic; cannon being fired during the ceremony.

The expence of the whole was 399,500l. and this Bridge may be paſſed with ſafety at any hour of the night, as there are twelve watchmen to guard it, from the duſk of the evening till day-light.

THE

THE RIVER THAMES.

CONSIDERED with reſpect to its courſe and navigation, and as the principal ſource of the trade and wealth of the metropolis of the Britiſh Empire, this noble River is not to be equalled in the known world.

The ſource of the Thames is a ſmall ſpring near the village of Hemble, in the pariſh of Cubberley, or Coberly, a little to the ſouth weſt of Cirenceſter, in Glouceſterſhire. Taking an eaſterly courſe, it becomes navigable at Lechlade for veſſels of fifty tons burden, and there receives the river Colne, at the diſtance of about one hundred and thirty-eight miles from London. Taking a north eaſt courſe the River runs from Lechlade to Oxford, where it receives the Charwell. From Oxford the ſtream proceeds in a ſouth eaſt direction to Abingdon, and from thence to Dorcheſter, where it is joined by the Thame, after which it continues its courſe ſouth eaſterly by Wallingford to Reading, flowing through Berkſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Surry, Middleſex, Eſſex, and Kent.

Upon the banks of the Thames ſtand the following towns: Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windſor, Eton, Staines, Chertſey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingſton, Twickenham, Richmond, Shene, Iſleworth, Kew, Brentford, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiſwick,

wick, Hammerſmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandſworth, Batterſea, Chelſea, and Lambeth; and from the latter place both ſhores may be properly denominated a continued city through Weſtminſter, Southwark, London, Horſleydown, Wapping, Rotherhithe, Shadwell, Ratcliff, and Limehouſe, and, indeed, almoſt to Deptford and Greenwich; from hence the River runs to Woolwich, Erith, Grays, Graveſend, and Milton.

Twice in every twenty-four hours the tide flows above ſeventy miles up the Thames, and hence ariſes innumerable advantages both with reſpect to commerce and navigation.

The juriſdiction of the Lord Mayor over the river Thames extends from Coln-ditch, a little to the weſtward of Staines-bridge, to Yendall, or Yenleet, to the eaſt, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea. His Lordſhip has a Deputy, or Subſtitute, called the Lord Mayor's Water Bailiff, whoſe buſineſs is to ſearch for, and bring to puniſhment all perſons offending againſt the laws eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of the River, and the fiſh therein. Eight times in every year the Lord Mayor and Aldermen ſit in the four counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex, for the purpoſe of maintaining the rights and privileges of the River, and charging four Juries by oath to make inquiſition as to all offences committed on the Thames. For regulating the mode of fiſhing in the Thames, and for preſerving the fry and ſpawn, there are a great number of excellent laws. The Thames is ſaid to be navigable an hundred and thirty-eight miles above

above London-Bridge; but in that courſe are ſo many flats, that the navigation to the diſtant weſtern parts would be ſtopped when the ſprings are low in hot and dry ſeaſons, but for the contrivance of a number of locks placed acroſs the River, and ſo formed as to confine the current of the water till it riſes to a height ſufficient to carry veſſels over the ſhallows, after this the confined water is ſet at liberty, and they proceed till another ſhoal renders a repetition of this aſſiſtance neceſſary to carry them forward. The firſt Lock is called Bolter's Lock, and it is ſituated fifty-one miles and an half above London-Bridge, in which courſe the water is of ſufficient depth to admit barges at all ſeaſons. For a barge paſſing from Lechlade to London the expence of the Locks amounts to 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 18s. But this charge is only in dry ſummers, when the water is low.

GUILDHALL.

THE old Hall in Aldermanbury, wherein the public buſineſs of the city was tranſacted, being in a ruinated ſtate, the preſent ſtructure bearing the name of Guildhall, which is ſituated at the north end of King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, was commenced in the year 1411, and ten years elapſed before the building was compleated. The Executors of the celebrated

brated Richard Whittington beſtowed upon the Hall a Purbeck pavement, and glazed ſeveral of the windows, on each of which are painted the arms of Whittington. Other windows were glazed by different Aldermen, their reſpective arms being painted on the glaſs.

Guildhall received very conſiderable damage by the dreadful conflagration in 1666; but in two years after it was repaired in a compleat and ſubſtantial manner, at the expence of 2500l.

The entrance preſents a ſtately Gothic frontiſpiece, the King's arms being under a cornice, pediment, and baſe; under theſe are niches, and in the middle of the front is a Latin inſcription, ſignifying that the building was repaired and beautified in the year 1706, during the mayoralty of Thomas Rawlinſon.

Withinſide you perceive a balcony over the gate, and above this balcony are placed in niches the figures of Aaron and Moſes. On each ſide the porch are four ſmall figures, greatly valued for their antiquity, and for having eſcaped the fire of London. It is imagined that theſe four ſmall figures were placed here when the great porch was firſt built, about three hundred and fifty years ago. Who theſe figures were intended to repreſent, is a matter of uncertainty, but they are ſuppoſed to have been women of high quality, two of the figures having coronets upon their heads.

The Hall is one hundred and fifty-three feet in length, forty-eight feet in breadth, and fifty-five feet in height. The roof is flat, and divided into pannels,

pannels. The north and ſouth walls are ornamented with four Gothic demi pillars, upon which are the royal arms, and thoſe of Edward the Confeſſor.

Oppoſite the gate is a flight of ſteps, leading to the Lord Mayor's Court, from each ſide of which is a paſſage leading to different Courts, and the ſeveral apartments where the Committees meet, and the public buſineſs of the City is tranſacted. The Chamberlain's Office is on the right hand, juſt upon entering the Lord Mayor's Court. Over the ſteps is a balcony, in the middle of which is a clock, and on each ſide ſtands the figure of a giant. Theſe giants are each about fourteen feet in height, and large in proportion.

The Hall is decorated with the following pictures: 1. George III.—2. Queen Charlotte.—3. George I.—4. Queen Caroline.—5. Queen Anne.—6. George II.—7. William III.—8. Queen Mary.—9. Sir Heneage Finch.—10. Sir Orlando Bridgeman.—11. Sir Matthew Hale.—12. Sir Richard Rainsford.—13. Sir John Keylyng.—14. Sir Edward Turner.—15. Sir Samuel Brown.—16. Sir Thomas Tyrril.—17. Sir William Wyndham.—18. Sir John Archer.—19. Sir William Archer.—20. Sir Timothy Littleton.—21. Sir Edward Thurland.—22. Sir William Ellys.—23. Sir Hugh Windham.—24. Sir William Wyld.—25 Sir Chriſtopher Turner.—26. Sir Edward Atkins.—27. Sir Thomas Twiſden.—28. Sir Francis North.---29. Sir John Vaughan.---30. Sir Robert Atkins. In the Lord Mayor's Court are five other portraits; and at the north end is placed a finely carved figure of William Beckford, Eſq; and on the pediment

pediment is inſcribed the ſpeech which he delivered to the King, on occaſion of preſenting the Petition and Remonſtrance, enumerating the public grievances, and praying for a removal of the perſons then in Adminiſtration.

The Court of Huſtings, the Court of Exchequer, the Court of Conſcience, and the Sheriff's Courts for the Poultry and Wood-ſtreet Compters are held in Guildhall. Facing the Chamberlain's Office is the Office of Auditors of the City Accompts, within which is the Lord Mayor's Court Office. On the weſt ſide of the Mayor's Court Office, is the Court of Orphans, where the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Com. Pleas occaſionally ſits. On the north ſide is the Old Council Chamber, where the Commiſſioners of Bankrupts ſit; and contiguous to this apartment is the New Council Chamber. Beneath the Mayor's Court is the Town Clerk's Office, where the archieves of the City are depoſited. Under the porch is a door leading to the Comptroller's Office, over which is an apartment where the Members of the Iriſh Society meet. The Common Serjeants, the Remembrancer's, and the City Solicitor's Offices are over the piazzas on the Weſt.

GUILD-

GUILDHALL CHAPEL.

THIS building, ſituated between Blackwell-hall and Guildhall, was founded in the year 1299, and being dedicated to Mary Magdalen and All Saints, was called London College.

In the reign of Henry VI. the Chapel was re-built, and upon the ſuppreſſion of Religious Houſes it reverted to the Crown. Together with other tenements and lands it was purchaſed of Edward VI. for 456l. 13s. 4d. and the City now hold it in ſoccage of the manor of Greenwich. This building was defaced, (but not deſtroyed,) by the fire of London; ſoon after which it was completely repaired.

The Chapel is built in the Gothic ſtile. In it are placed the figures in ſtone of Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth, with a phœnix under her, and King Charles I. treading on a globe. The ſeat for the Lord Mayor is adorned with cartouches, and there is a wainſcot covering to the ſeats for the Aldermen. At the weſt end is a gallery, a handſome pulpit, and reading deſk, and a neat altar-piece, incloſed with rails and banniſters.

A room on the ſouth ſide of the Chapel was formerly a library belonging to Guildhall and the College. It is recorded, that in the reign of Edward VI. Edward, Duke of Somerſet, the Lord Protector, obtained poſſeſſion of the books, upon pledging his word to return them, but that he did not fulfil his promiſe. Be this as it may, certain it is that the apart-

apartment called the Library has been deſtitute of books for a long ſeries of years.

The tapeſtry ornaments in the Chapel are

1. Paul and Barnabas at Lyſtra. Acts xiv.
2. Moſes and the Burning Buſh. Exod. iii.
3. Moſes firſt appearing before Pharaoh. Exod. v.
4. The making of bitter water ſweet. Exod. xv.
5. The gathering of manna. Exod. xvi.
6. Moſes's rod turned into a ſerpent. Exod. VII.
7. Moſes ſtriketh the rock. Exod. xvii.
8. The deſtruction of Pharoah, and all his hoſt in the red ſea. Exod. xiv.
9. Saul meeting the maids going to draw water. I. Sam. ix.
10. Samuel's entertainment of Saul. I. Sam. ix.
11. Samuel anointing Saul. I. Sam. x.
12. Saul meeting the three men with three kids, three loaves, and a bottle of wine. I. Sam. x.
13. Saul and his armour-bearer putting themſelves to death.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

FORMERLY the Chief Magiſtrates of the City were accuſtomed to tranſact public buſineſs at the Hall of one of the twelve principal Companies. This being productive of inconvenience, a reſolution paſſed in the Court of Common Council, purporting that

that a houſe ſhould be erected as the Manſion of the Lord Mayor for the time being. The ſpot whereon Stock's-Market ſtood being deemed an eligible ſituation, the Market was removed to Fleet-ditch.

While preparations were making for laying the foundation of the Manſion-houſe, the earth was found to abound ſo with ſprings, that it was judged neceſſary to lay the foundations of the ſtructure upon piles. A vaſt number of which being driven into the earth cloſe to each other, the firſt ſtone of the building was laid on the 25th of October, 1739, by the Right Honourable Micajah Perry, Lord Mayor. The edifice was completed in 1753; and the firſt Lord Mayor by whom it was inhabited was Sir Criſp Gaſcoigne.

This ſtately and ſubſtantial edifice is built with Portland ſtone. It has a portico of ſix lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the front; the ſame being continued in pilaſters both under the pediment and on each ſide. The baſement ſtory is built in the ruſtic ſtile; and in the center of this ſtory is the door leading to the kitchens, cellars, and other offices. On each ſide riſes a flight of ſtone ſteps, leading to the portico, in the middle of which is the entrance to the Office where public buſineſs is tranſacted. The ſtone baluſtrade of the ſteps is continued along the front of the portico, and the columns, which are in the proportions of Paladio, ſupport a large angular pediment, adorned with a noble piece in bas relief, repreſenting the dignity and opulence of the City of London. In the center ſtands a graceful female figure, crowned with

turrets, repreſenting the City of London, her left foot being placed upon the figure of Envy; her left arm reſts upon a ſhield, bearing the City arms, and ſhe holds a wand in her right hand. This figure, being the principal one of the group, is finiſhed in alto relievo. On her right hand ſtands a figure of Cupid holding a cap of liberty. A little farther a river God, repreſenting the Thames, appears in a recumbent poſture, pouring a ſtream of water from a vaſe, and near him is ſeen an anchor faſtened to a cable. On the left of London is the figure of Plenty kneeling, and appearing to ſupplicate that ſhe will accept the fruits ſhe is pouring from a cornucopia; and behind him are two boys with bale goods, meant as emblems of the commerce of the City.

Beneath the portico are two ranges of windows extending along the whole front, and above there is an attic ſtory, with ſquare windows, crowned with a baluſtrade. The Manſion-houſe is conſtructed in an oblong form, and its depth is the long ſide. In the middle is an area, and at the fartheſt end is a ſuperb and elegant apartment, called the Egyptian Hall, which is equal to the front in length, and very lofty. To form a regular flank, the Architect has raiſed a ſimilar building on the front. which is the upper part of the dancing gallery. Near the ends at each ſide is a window of extraordinary heighth, between coupled Corinthian pilaſters, and reaching to the top of the attic ſtory.

It is the misfortune of this building to be ſo ſurrounded with houſes, particularly on the ſides, that the

the apartments are darkened, and even in the front the area is not of ſufficient extent to enlighten the building, which though ſtately, commodious, and well adapted to its purpoſe, does not exhibit a very ſtriking proof of an elegant taſte in architectural compoſition.

The Manſion-houſe is ſituated at the eaſtern extremity of the ſtreet called the Poultry, which leads from Cheapſide to the ends of Lombard-ſtreet and Cornhill.

LONDON STONE.

THIS piece of antiquity was diſtinguiſhed by the name of London Stone at ſo early a period as the time of Ethelſtan, King of the Weſt Saxons. This Stone has been preſerved with great care, and it now ſtands cloſe under the ſouth wall of St. Swithin's Church, in Cannon-ſtreet.

This Stone formerly ſtood nearer a channel, being ſunk deep in the ground, and ſecured by ſtrong iron bars. Though this ſtone has been preſerved for ſo many ages with the greateſt care, the uſe for which it was intended, and the occaſion of its being placed in Cannon-ſtreet, are wholly uncertain.

Mr. Maitland, and the great Sir Chriſtopher Wren, are of opinion, that this Stone was meant to

denote the center of the City of London, at the time it was in poſſeſſion of the Romans.

Upon digging for the foundation of St. Mary le Bow, Sir Chriſtopher Wren diſcovered a Roman cauſeway, which he ſuppoſes to have been the northern boundary of the Roman Colony; he alſo ſuppoſes, that the breadth from north to ſouth was from this cauſeway, now Cheapſide, to the Thames; that the extent, eaſt and weſt, was from Tower-hill to Ludgate; that Watling-ſtreet was the principal or prætorian way; and thence concludes, that London Stone was nearly in the center of the ancient City, previous to its deſtruction by Boadicea. This fragment of Roman antiquity is a large rough Stone contained in another Stone, hewn into the form of a frame.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

THIS building is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Leadenhall-ſtreet, upon the ſpot where anciently ſtood the city reſidence of the Craven family. The Company erected this edifice in the year 1726. It is a plain doric on a ruſtic baſement, and not remarkable either for beauty or defect. The Eaſt India-houſe is by no means correſponding with the opulence and dignity of the Company, whoſe very ſervants, the Governors of the ſeveral Oriental diſtricts,

diſtricts, are attended by guards, and ſurrounded with all the magnificence and ſplendor of royalty.

The houſe runs very far backwards, and contains ſeveral ſpacious apartments for the accommodation of the Directors, and commodious offices for the Clerks. There are a ſpacious hall and a court-yard for the reception of perſons who attend on matters of buſineſs. Towards Lime-ſtreet are very extenſive warehouſes, which were rebuilt in 1725. The Company have warehouſes alſo in Seething-lane, the Steel-yard, under the Royal Exchange, and in ſeveral other places.

In 1601 the Eaſt India Company was firſt incorporated, by a Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth. About the beginning of the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, it was imagined, that depriving the Company of their privilege of an excluſive trade to the Eaſt Indies would prove exceedingly advantageous to the nation, and therefore their Charter was abrogated; but in 1657 it was found that the commerce to the Oriental Parts had proved injurious to the parties who had engaged therein; and, in conſequence hereof, they were united to the Company by the authority of the Legiſlature.

In 1698 a new Eaſt India Company was eſtabliſhed, and the old Company was aboliſhed, a reaſonable time being allowed them for the diſpoſal of their effects. Immediately upon the eſtabliſhment of the new Company, they advanced Government two millions ſterling, at eight *per cent.*

In

In 1702 both Companies were united, a new Charter being granted them, under the title of, "*The United Company of Merchants trading to the Eaſt-Indies*," and the old Company was allowed their proportion of the two millions.

In the ſixth year of the reign of Queen Anne, the Company lent Government 1,200,000l. making the whole of their loan amount to 3,200,000l. The intereſt of part of this ſum was afterwards reduced to 3l. 10s. *per cent.* and that of another part to 3l. *per cent.*

With reſpect to India ſtock, it is the trading ſtock of the Company; and inſtead of receiving regular annuities for money at intereſt, the Proprietors have dividends of the profits reſulting from the commerce of the Company; and theſe being more valuable, they generally ſell for more than the original value.

Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, are the days for transferring India ſtock, and Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, for India annuities. The holidays are the ſame as at the Bank. Dividends are paid from nine o'clock till eleven, and from twelve to three; and the hour of transfer is from twelve to one.

Proprietors of ſtock, to the amount of 500l. are intitled to vote in the General Court; and 2000l. gives a qualification to be elected into the Directorſhip. There are twenty-four Directors, including the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; and they may be elected four ſucceſſive years. The Chairman is allowed

allowed 200l. *per annum*, and the Directors have yearly ſalaries of 150l. each.

A Court of Directors is held at the Eaſt India-houſe at leaſt once a week, and frequently oftener; the parties being ſummoned to aſſemble as exigencies requires. From the body of Directors are choſen ſeveral Committees, who ſuperintend the ſeveral departments of the Company's affairs.

Among a variety of other Engliſh commodities, the Eaſt India Company export vaſt quantities of woollen cloths and lead, and their principal imports are china ware, tea, cabinets, raw and wrought ſilks, chintz, callicoes, and pepper. Goods imported are to be publickly ſold by inch of candle, on the penalty of forfeiting one half to the King, and the other to the proſecutor.

The CATHEDRAL of ST. PAUL's.

IT may be proper to revert to the times of antiquity to prepare our Readers for a deſcription of the preſent Church. We ſhall, therefore, firſt treat of the ancient Cathedrals dedicated to St. Paul, and ſituated where the preſent ſuperb edifice ſtands.

When Ethelbert, King of Kent, became a Convert to Chriſtianity, he deſtroyed the Temple of Diana in London, and having built an altar, in 604, he

he turned it into a Cathedral, dedicated to St. Paul, and appointed Melitus the firſt Biſhop thereof. The Cathedral being damaged by the people of Eſſex, who had relapſed to Paganiſm, Melitus was driven from his See, and the Church neglected; but, in 675, Erkinwald, the fourth Biſhop, was at a great expence to repair and beautify it, and procured many privileges for it. This Church was declared, "free "in all its rights," by Kenrad, King of the Mercians. It was endowed with fifteen manors by Athelſtan, and four more by Edgar. Large benefactions were given to it by Edward the Confeſſor.

On the conqueſt of the kingdom by William, Duke of Normandy, he ſeized ſome of the revenues of this Church; but when fixed on the Throne, he reſtored all he had taken, and confirmed its rights, as had been before done by Ethelred and Canute. The edifice being deſtroyed by fire, we proceed to a deſcription of the ſecond Cathedral.

Maurice, Biſhop of London, having determined on a re-conſtructure, ſuperior to any Church in Britain, procured a grant of the materials of an old building, called the Palatine Tower, ſituated near Fleet-ditch. The Biſhop proſecuted this great work for twenty years, but it was unfiniſhed at his death. Richard de Beaumais, the next Biſhop, contributed all his revenue to complete the great deſign; but we learn not who compleated the work. We are, indeed, told that all veſſels ſailing up the Fleet with materials for the building, were exempted from toll by William Rufus, ſon of the Conqueror.

Richard,

Richard, Biſhop of London, in the reign of Henry II. repaired the Cathedral, and built houſes for the Canons, who celebrated Maſs. Roger Niger, Biſhop in Henry the IIId.'s time, made great repairs, which were compleated in 1240, the Church then covering three acres and a half, a rood and a half, and ſix perches.

A picture of St. Paul, in a Tabernacle of wood, ſtood on the right of the high altar, which was placed between two columns, embelliſhed with ſtones of great value, "ſurrounded with images, and covered "with a canopy of wood, painted with the portraits "of Saints and Angels: The ſhrine of St. Erken-"wald was adorned with gold, ſilver, and precious "ſtones; but not being thought ſufficiently ſuperb, "in 1339, three Goldſmiths were retained to work "upon it a whole year, one at one ſhilling a week, "and the other two at five each; at the end of "which term its luſtre was ſo great, that Princes, "Nobles, Ambaſſadors, and Perſons of Rank, "flocked to viſit it, and offer their oblations; "among theſe we find all the rings and jewels of "Walter de Thorp, and the beſt ſapphire ſtone of "Richard de Preſton. Againſt a pillar in the body "of the Church ſtood the image of the Bleſſed "Virgin;" before which an anthem was ſung daily, and a lamp conſtantly burning.

In 1414, Richard Clifford, Biſhop of London, with the Dean and Chapter, ordered, that the divine ſervice ſhould be altered, ſo as to correſpond with that of Saliſbury, and the other Cathedrals.

Sir

Sir William Dugdale, treating of the interment of perſons of rank at St. Paul's, ſays, "The ſtate and "order obſerved on thoſe ſolemn occaſions, was "little inferior to that uſed at the funerals of Princes "of the Blood; the Church and Choir being hung "with black, and eſcutcheons of their arms; their "hearſes ſet up in wonderful magnificence, adorned "with rich banner-rolls, pendents, &c. and en-"vironed with barriers; having chief-mourners and "aſſiſtants, accompanied with divers Biſhops and "Abbots in their proper habits; ſo likewiſe with "Ambaſſadors of Foreign Princes, many of our "Nobility, Knights of the Garter, Lord Mayor, "and the ſeveral Companies of London."

Among the high feſtivals obſerved, were the Converſion and Commemoration of St. Paul, the Conſecration of the Church, and the Canonization of St. Erkenwald. It appears from old records, that in the third year of Edward I. Sir William le Baud, Knt. granted annually, on the Converſion of St. Paul, a fat doe, and on the Commemoration a fat buck, which the Canons received at the ſteps of the Choir, and the horns being carried round the inſide of the Church on a ſpear, amidſt the ſound of horns, the body of the animal was offered at the high altar, and one ſhilling given to the perſons who brought it. This ceremony continued till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the public defrayed the expence of the two firſt anniverſaries: But there were others of a private nature, particularly that of Sir John Poultenay, who had been Lord Mayor four times, who bequeathed ſalaries to thoſe who attended his anni-

verſary

verſary; but ordered that the poor ſhould receive the ſhares of the non-attendants.

The Chauntries of this Church, for the repoſe of the deceaſed, were ſo numerous, that in the reign of Richard II. Biſhop Braybroke ordered one ſolemn ſervice to be ſaid for forty-four of them. In 1361 Michael de Newburgh, Biſhop of London, ordered a Chaplain to his ſucceſſors, and left the rent of certain houſes for his ſupport, to ſay maſs for his ſoul before the high altar. This Biſhop "bequeathed a "thouſand marks, to be put into a cheſt in St. "Paul's Church, one key to be kept by the Dean, "another by the eldeſt Canon Reſidentiary, and a "third by the Warden, out of which any poor Lay-"man might, for a ſufficient pledge, borrow 10l. "for a year, without intereſt; the Dean and princi-"pal Canons, 20l. or forty marks; the Biſhop, 40l. "or near 50l. other Noblemen or Citizens, 20l. "But if at the year's end the pledge was not re-"deemed, the Preacher at St. Paul's Croſs was to "give notice, that in fourteen days, if the money "ſo borrowed was not paid in, the pledge would be "ſold, which was accordingly done, and the over-"plus, if any, reſtored to the owner, or his exe-"cutors; but in caſe he had none, the overplus was "returned to the cheſt, for the health of the ſoul of "the deceaſed, or what other uſe the Biſhop and "Dean, with the Warden of the Church, thought "proper to direct."

The

The croſs on the north of St. Paul's, and the Chapter-houſe* on the ſouth, were formerly buildings of great conſequence. Oppoſite the Croſs was the Charnel, whence, in the reign of Edward VI. a thouſand load of bones were removed to the field near Finſbury. At that time the Library and ſome Chapels were pulled down, and part of Somerſet-houſe was built with the materials. At the eaſt end of the Church-yard ſtood the Bell Tower, which had four large bells belonging to Jeſus Chapel, in St. Faith's Church, and thence denominated Jeſus' bells. Sir Miles Partridge winning theſe, and the image of St. Paul on the top of the ſpire, at a caſt of the dice, of Henry VIII. they were taken down and ſold.

In 1444 the timber of the ſteeple was ſet on fire by lightning, and not repaired till eighteen years afterwards, when a gilt weather-cock was placed on the top. About an hundred years afterwards a Plumber left a pan of coals in the ſteeple, which ſet fire to the timber of the ſpire, which it conſumed, and extending to the upper roof and ailes, deſtroyed all the rafters. The old Plumber confeſſed his negligence on his death-bed. To repair this misfortune Queen Elizabeth gave one thouſand marks, and granted a warrant for a thouſand loads of timber to be felled in any of her foreſts. The Nobility, Clergy, and Citizens, contributed largely; and people in general were ſo liberal, that in five years the wood-work was

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* The preſent Chapter-houſe is on the north ſide.

compleat

compleat, and covered with lead: but the ſteeple was never rebuilt; for the walls were ſo much decayed, that it was deemed proper to repair the whole building.

To effect this expenſive work James I. was induced to make a public viſit to St. Paul's, on Sunday, March 26, 1620. He went on horſeback, attended by the Nobility and Courtiers; and was met by the Lord Mayor, &c. who joined the proceſſion at the weſt door. The King kneeling under the pillar of braſs, prayed for ſucceſs; and, after other formalities, heard an anthem, and a ſermon. An entertainment was provided at the Biſhop's Palace, and a long conſultation held on the buſineſs; when it was "agreed to iſſue a Commiſſion under the Great Seal, "directed to the principal perſonages in the king-"dom, empowering them, or any ſix of them, to "enquire into the true ſtate of the decays, and the "cauſe thereof, and to conſider of the neceſſary re-"pairs, and the means of raiſing money for carrying "them into execution." Commiſſioners actually met; but no good conſequence reſulted from all this trouble.

Biſhop Laud prevailed on Charles I. to iſſue another Commiſſion, which operated ſo effectually, that in 1632, when above 5400l. were collected, Inigo Jones was ordered to begin the repairs, which were compleated, except thoſe of the ſteeple; and a magnificent portico, adorned with the ſtatues of James and Charles I. was erected at the ſole expence of the latter.

Every thing was now prepared for building the ſteeple and ſpire, when the whole buſineſs was ſtopped by the rage of civil war, nor were any farther ſteps taken for the completion of the fabric, till the Reſtoration; when a new Commiſſion iſſued, and ſuch large contributions came in, that above 3500l. were expended in preparations, when the dreadful fire of London broke out, in 1666, after which the ruined remains of the walls were pulled down, to make way for the preſent ſumptuous ſtructure *.

We come now to a Deſcription of

The preſent CATHEDRAL of ST. PAUL.

WHEN it found fruitleſs to endeavour the reparation of the old Church, Letters Patent were granted to ſeveral Peers, Spiritual and Temporal, empowering them to proceed in the work, and appointing Dr. Chriſtopher Wren, Surveyor of the

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* On moving the rubbiſh of the old building, the body of Biſhop Braybroke, interred above two hundred and ſixty years, was found in a leaden coffin, without ſign of putrefaction; the ſkin, fleſh, and ſinews, being dried to the bones; which is attributed to the heat and dryneſs of the duſt in which the body lay.

Works,

Works, to make a model of the intended ſubſcriptions, to the amount of 126,000l. were paid into the Chamber of London in ten years; the King gave 1000l. annually, and five times that ſum was raiſed by a new duty on coals. Dr. Wren, who was ſoon afterwards knighted, produced a model, conformable to the Greek and Roman architecture, which was preſented to the King; but the Biſhops not approving it, he offered the plan of the preſent ſtructure, which met with the King's approbation. The original model (of the Corinthian order) is preſerved in the Cathedral, and may be ſeen for a moderate gratuity.

The work was begun in 1675, by pulling down the old walls; but ſeveral lives being loſt in clearing the rubbiſh, the Architect contrived to execute the buſineſs in another manner, to ſave the lives of the Labourers. "The firſt project he tried was with "gnnpowder, for on their coming to the tower of the "ſteeple, the men abſolutely refuſed to work upon "it; for its height ſtruck the moſt hardy of them "with terror. He therefore cauſed a hole of about "four feet wide to be dug in the foundation of the "north weſt pillar, it being ſupported by four pillars, "each fourteen feet in diameter, and then, with "tools made on purpoſe, wrought a hole, two feet "ſquare, into the center of the pillar, in which he "placed a little deal box, containing only eighteen "pounds of powder. A cane was fixed to the "match, and the whole cloſed up again with as "much ſtrength as poſſible. Nothing now remained "but to ſet fire to the train, and the Surveyor was "exceeding curious to obſerve the effect of the ex-

" ploſion, which indeed was wonderful, for this " ſmall quantity of powder not only lifted up the " whole angle of the tower, with two arches that " reſted upon it, but alſo the two adjoining arches of " the ailes, and all above them; and this it ſeemed to " do ſomething leiſurely, cracking the walls at the " top, and lifting up viſibly the whole weight about " nine inches, which ſuddenly tumbling to its center " again, cauſed an enormous heap of ruins, without " ſcattering; and it was half a minute before this " huge mountain opened in two or three places, and " emitted ſmoke. The ſhock of ſo great a weight, " from a height of two hundred feet, alarmed the " inhabitants round about with the terrible appre- " henſions of an earthquake."

The Architect directed a perſon to make another trial of the ſame kind, which anſwered with regard to moving the ſtones, but proper care not having been taken to fill up the hole, one ſtone was carried acroſs the ſtreet, into a room where ſome women ſat at work; on which the neighbours applied, and ſucceſsfully, to the people in power, againſt the farther uſe of gunpowder.

Hereupon the battering-ram, reſembling that of the ancients, was tried. It was made of a maſt, forty feet long, ſhod with iron at the largeſt end, and ſtrengthened with bars, &c. This being ſuſpended, thirty men vibrated it, and on the ſecond day of their labour the wall fell to the ground.

An antient burial ground was found in clearing the foundation, in which had been Saxon graves, as appeared

appeared from chalk-ſtones, in which the dead had been depoſited; and below theſe had been graves of antient Britons, as was evident from a number of ivory and wooden-pins, with which their woollen ſhrouds uſed to be faſtened. Below theſe were Roman diſhes and urns, ſome of which, by the inſcriptions, appeared to have been drinking-urns. Braſs coins were likewiſe diſcovered, ſome of which bore the heads of the Roman Emperors; and below theſe were *teſſela* of marble, in the form of dice, with which the Romans uſed to pave the tents of their Generals.

Digging ſtill deeper, for the natural ground, it appeared that the foundation of the old Church had ſtood on a foundation of hard pot-earth; but boring under this, a ſtratum of looſe ſand, "and ſtill lower, "water and ſand mixed with periwinkles and other "ſea-ſhells; under this a hard beach; and below all "the natural bed of clay, that extends, far and "wide, under the city, country, and river."

The foundation of the old Church conſiſted of Kentiſh rubble ſtone, conſolidated with excellent mortar, and the Architect laid his new foundation from weſt to eaſt; but on the line to the north eaſt a pit was diſcovered where the cruſt of pot-earth had been taken away, and the place filled with rubbiſh; ſo that it became neceſſary to dig forty feet through the layers abovementioned, where the foundation of a ſolid piece of maſonry was laid, and within fifteen feet of the preſent ſurface a ſhort arch was turned, on which now ſtands the north eaſt coin of the Choir.

The

The foundation being laid, Portland ſtone was uſed for the building, which is of two orders, the Corinthian and Compoſite, and an attic ſtory. The walls are in the ruſtic taſte; the ſpaces between the windows, and above and below them, have many ornaments, and the Cathedral is in the form of a long croſs.

The weſt front has a ſplendid portico, pediment, and two grand turrets. The portico conſiſts of twelve Corinthian columns below, and eight of the Compoſite order above; having a noble pediment above the whole, in which is an elegant repreſentation of the Converſion of St. Paul, in bas relief. On the apex of the pediment is a figure of St. Paul, with St. Peter on the right, and St. James on the left; and on the front of the towers are the four Evangeliſts, diſtinguiſhed by their proper emblems. Over the north portico, which is aſcended by twelve circular ſteps, there are ſtatues of five of the Apoſtles, and over the ſouth portico an equal number: but this is aſcended by twenty-five ſteps, owing to the natural deſcent of the ground. Above the laſt portico is a pediment, in which is a phœnix riſing out of the flames, under which is the motto, RESURGAM, ſaid to have ariſen from the following incident:—"When "Dr. Wren himſelf had ſet out upon the place the "dimenſions of the building, and fixed upon the "center of the great doom, a common Labourer was "ordered to bring him a flat ſtone, the firſt he found "among the rubbiſh, to leave as a mark of direction "to the Maſons. The ſtone which the fellow "brought for this purpoſe happened to be a piece of

"a grave-

" a grave-ſtone, with nothing remaining of the in-
" ſcription but this ſingle word, in large capitals,
" RESURGAM. A circumſtance which Dr. Wren
" never forgot."

It would exceed the neceſſary brevity of our plan to mention the beauties of this Cathedral at large; beſides, we wiſh all our Readers to view it, and would not, therefore, anticipate their curioſity. We ſhall, however, mention ſome particulars:— There is a circular projection for the altar at the eaſt end of the building; the dome riſing from the center is wonderfully grand, and on the ſummit of it is an elegant balcony, from the center of which riſes the lanthorn, and above are the gilt ball and croſs. The whole building is 340 feet high, and 2292 in circumference, and is ſurrounded with an iron baluſtrade, on a dwarf wall, which coſt 11,202l. and 6d. In the area of the weſt front is a white marble ſtatue of Queen Anne. The weſt end is entered by three doors, over the middle of which is a repreſentation of St. Paul preaching to the Bereans, finely executed in baſſo relievo.

The inſide of the Church, grand beyond expreſſion, we leave to the inſpection of the Reader, and proceed to an account of the curioſities, for the ſight of which payment is expected, viz.

To go to the top of the Cathedral, and view London and the adjacent Country, from the Iron Gallery, 2d.

The

The Whiſpering Gallery, 2d.

The Library.

Sir Chriſtopher's firſt Model of the Cathedral.

The great Bell, on which the hammer of the great Clock ſtrikes the hours, the quarters being ſtruck on a ſmaller bell.

The Geometry Stairs.

Payment for a ſight of the four laſt articles is left to the generoſity of the company.

The whole expence of this magnificent building, which is deemed the ſecond in Europe, was 736,752l. 2s. 3d. The old Cathedral covered three acres and a half, one rood and a half, and ſix perches of ground: The modern building ſtands on two acres, ſixteen perches, twenty-three yards, and one foot.

The laſt, or higheſt ſtone on the top of the lanthorn, was laid, in the year 1719, by Mr. Chriſtopher Wren, ſon of the Architect; and it is remarkable that the whole was begun and finiſhed by the ſame Architect; one principal Maſon, Mr. Strong; and during the epiſcopacy of one Biſhop of London, Dr. Henry Compton; whereas St. Peter's, at Rome, had twelve Architects, and was one hundred and fifty-five years before it was compleated.

St. Paul's is viſible weſtward from Windſor, and eaſtward from the Sea. This Church is repaired and

and beautified as often as neceſſary, ſo as to keep it in its original ſplendor; the laſt repair was in the autumn of 1781, and it was re-opened for divine ſervice on Chriſtmas-day.

The CHURCH of ST. MARY-LE-BOW.

THIS building ſtands near the end of Bow-lane, in Cheapſide, and it received the epithet of Le Bow from its being the firſt Church built in the City of London with arches. In the time of William the Conqueror a Church of the ſame name ſtood upon this ſpot. This ancient Gothic pile was ornamented with lofty arches, which the lower claſſes of people in thoſe days called bows; and here the perſons compoſing the Court of Arches were accuſtomed to aſſemble.

In 1271 a great number of people were killed, and many others wounded, by the fall of the ſteeple. In 1512 the ſteeple was rebuilt with ſtone brought from Caen, in Normandy; but the whole building was deſtroyed by the conflagration in 1666.

The preſent Church was built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and was compleated in 1673. It is a handſome ſtructure, greatly admired for the peculiar elegance of the ſteeple, which, though extremely light,

light, and full of openings, is rendered ſecure from falling by the lightneſs and exact geometrical proportion of its ſeveral parts.

The tower is ſquare from the ground, and riſes in that form to a great height, being more ornamented as it advances. The principal decoration of the lower part is the entrance, which is a noble and well proportioned arch, faced on two ſides with a bold ruſtic, and raiſed on a plain ſolid courſe from the foundation. Within the arch is a Doric portal, and the frieze is ornamented with trigliphs, and with ſculpture in the metopes. Over this arch is an opening, with a ſmall balcony, which correſponds with a window on the other face.

An elegant cornice terminates the firſt ſtage, and over this cornice riſes a plain courſe, where a dial projects into Cheapſide. Above this in each face are large arched windows, with coupled Ionic pilaſters at the ſides. The cornice over theſe windows ſupports an elegant baluſtrade, with Attic pillars over the Ionic columns, ſupporting turrets, each compoſed of four ſcrolls, which unite at the top, where are ſeen urns with flames. From this part the ſteeple riſes circular. To the height of half the ſcrolls there is a plain courſe, whereon is raiſed a circular range of Corinthian columns, and the body of the ſteeple is continued round and plain within them. Theſe columns ſupport a ſecond baluſtrade, with large ſcrolls extending to the body of the ſteeple. Above theſe is a ſeries of columns of the Compoſite order, and, riſing from the entablature, another ſet of ſcrolls ſupports the ſpire, which reſts upon four balls,

balls, and is terminated by a globe, from which riſes a fane, in the form of a dragon.

This truly beautiful Church is a rectory, and the chief of the thirteen peculiars, in the City of London, belonging to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. To St. Mary le Bow are united the pariſhes of Allhallows, Honey-lane, and St. Pancras.

The CHURCH of ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK.

THIS elegant ſtructure is ſituated behind the Manſion-houſe, in the Ward of Walbrook. About the year 1428, Robert Chickley, Mayor of London, purchaſed the ground whereon this Church ſtands, together with the cementry of the Grocers Company; and the firſt ſtone of the building was laid in 1429, but the ſtructure was not compleated till the year 1439.

The Church was deſtroyed by the dreadful fire in 1666, and in its place the preſent edifice was erected by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. The ſteeple riſes ſquare to a conſiderable height, and is then encompaſſed by a baluſtrade, within which riſes a light and very elegant tower in two ſtages, the firſt of which is ornamented with Corinthian, and the other with Compoſite columns; and theſe towers are covered with a dome, from whence riſes the vane.

The

The outſide of the Church is in a plain and ſimple ſtyle, a large dome, however, being in the centre of the roof; but this dome cannot be ſeen to advantage, on account of the Manſion-houſe being ſo near the Church. Withinſide the dome appears juſtly proportioned to the other parts of the building, and it is divided into ſmall compartments, and crowned with a lanthorn. The roof, which is alſo divided into compartments, is ſupported by Corinthian columns, raiſed on their pedeſtals. The Church is ſeventy-five feet in length, and thirty-ſix in breadth. The height of the middle roof is thirty-four feet, and that of the cupola and lanthorn is fifty-eight feet. Of the windows, thoſe on the ſides, under the lower roofs, are circular, and thoſe which enlighten the upper roof are ſmall and arched.

St. Stephen's Church is one of the moſt happy productions of that great Architect Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and is, perhaps, equal in point of taſte, elegance, and juſtneſs of compoſition, to any modern building whatever. To St. Stephen's, Walbrook, is annexed the Church of St. Bennet Sherehog.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THIS grand receptacle for the wealth of one of the firſt trading kingdoms in the world, adjoins to the eaſt end of St. Chriſtopher's Church, which is ſituated very near the weſtern extremity of Threadneedle-ſtreet. The original front of this building, which is of the Ionic, with ruſtic baſements, extended about eighty feet in length; but within theſe few years it has been continued to the corner of Bartholomew-lane. The entrance is by three arches, one being for the admiſſion of carriages, and the other two for foot paſſengers.

Paſſing through theſe arches, you croſs the court-yard to the Hall. The top of this building, which is of the Corinthian order, is ornamented with a baluſtrade and vaſes; and on the pediment in the middle is carved, in relievo, the Company's ſeal, repreſenting Britannia, ſitting with her ſhield and ſpear, with a cornucopia pouring out fruit at her feet. The length of the Hall is ſeventy-nine feet, and the breadth is about forty; and it is wainſcotted to the height of about eight feet. The cieling is finely ornamented with fret-work; and in a nich at the upper end is placed the ſtatue of William III. on the pedeſtal is a Latin inſcription, expreſſive of the gratitude of the Corporation to King William, the Founder of the Bank of England, for the many and great advantages reſulting to the nation in conſequence of the acceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover.

Paſſing through the Hall, you go into another quadrangle, which has an arcado on the eaſt and weſt

ſides; and on the north ſide of this court is the Accomptant's Office, which is ſixty feet in length, and twenty in breadth. Over this, and the other ſides of the quadrangle, are ſeveral handſome and commodious apartments, leading to which there is a ſtair-caſe, finely ornamented with fret-work.

In the year 1693 an Act of Parliament was paſſed for eſtabliſhing the Bank under the title of "The "Governor and Company of the Bank of England," in conſideration of a loan to Government of 1,200,000l. for which the Subſcribers received eight *per cent.* By this charter the Company were reſtricted from borrowing under their common ſeal, unleſs authorized by Act of Parliament; neither are they to trade, nor permit any perſon, or perſons, in truſt for them, to trade in goods or merchandize. They may, however, deal in bills of exchange, bullion, foreign gold and ſilver coin, &c. By ſeveral ſubſequent Acts the Company have been empowered greatly to enlarge and to introduce many regulations with reſpect to their dividends. Beneath the building are ſpacious vaults, ſecured by ſtrong walls and iron gates, for the preſervation of the caſh, books, papers, &c. belonging to the Company.

About ſeventeen years ſince many very conſiderable additions were made to this noble building.

During the riots in June, 1780, the Gentlemen of the London Aſſociation aſſiſted, with great ſucceſs, in the preſervation of this depoſitory of wealth, from the depredations of a lawleſs rabble.

The

The Bank has a Governor, Deputy Governor, and twenty-four Directors, who are elected annually. Thirteen Directors form a Court; and if the Governor and Deputy ſhould abſent themſelves two hours after the proper time of beginning buſineſs, the majority may chuſe a Chairman, and the acts of the then Court ſhall be valid.

The Bank, in its preſent improved ſtate, will be worthy the viſits of our Country Readers, who may have no other motive than to gratify their taſte by the view of an elegant modern building.

THE TEMPLE.

THIS is properly two Inns of Court, but ſo united in the inſide as to appear but one large and irregular pile of buildings, conſiſting of ſquares, courts, &c.

The place was founded by the Knights Templars of England in the year 1185, and dedicated to God and the Bleſſed Virgin, by Honorius, Patriarch of the Church of the Holy Reſurrection in Jeruſalem; but the Engliſh Templars had originally a houſe in Holborn.

The origin of the Templars is thus deduced: About the year 1118 a number of perſons on the Croiſade ſettling at Jeruſalem, formed a Militia,

and denominated themſelves Templars, or Knights of the Temple, from their having ſtationed themſelves near a Church, formerly celebrated for being the ſcite of Solomon's Temple.

The original Templars acted as Guardians to the roads for the protection of Pilgrims going to the Holy Sepulchre. By the favour of Pope Honorius II. they were permitted to wear white cloaths, but a red croſs was ſoon added to the outer-coat. Perſons of rank through the Chriſtian world followed the example. In moſt cities of Europe, and particularly in England, Temples were erected, of which that in Fleet-ſtreet was the principal.

The Templars were of ſo much conſequence in the thirteenth century, as to give frequent treats to the Pope's Nuncio, Foreign Ambaſſadors, the Nobility, and ſometimes to Crowned Heads.

In 1318 the Templars in general were impriſoned, and thoſe in England ſhared the general fate; five years after which the Templars houſe, and their other poſſeſſions in London, were given by Edward II. to the Earl of Pembroke, at whoſe death they reverted to the Crown; and in 1324 were given to the Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, who reſided in Clerkenwell, on the ſpot which is now called St. John's-ſquare; and theſe Knights let the edifice to the Students of Law, who have held it from that time to the preſent.

The ſpace of ground from Eſſex-houſe in the Strand to White-friars, Fleet-ſtreet, formed the Temple, which is divided into two Inns, called the Inner

Inner and Middle Temple, which have ſeparate Halls, and only one Church. The buildings appear united, ſo that it is impoſſible for ſtrangers to aſcertain the boundaries of the Temples; but in Fleet-ſtreet there is an entrance to each. Towards the Thames are many handſome houſes, and the Garden is laid out in a judicious manner. A few years ſince a part of the River was embanked, which makes a fine addition to the Garden.

In 1684 Inigo Jones built the Middle Temple Gate, of brick-work, having four large ſtone pilaſters of the Ionic order, and a pediment, with an inſcription in the centre, viz. *Surrexit impenſis Societat. Med. Templi,* MDCLXXXIV. under which is the figure of a holy lamb, carved in ſtone.

Helmets, breaſt and back-pieces, and other armour, formerly the property of the Knights Templars, are lodged in the Treaſury Chamber of the Middle Temple, and are famous equally for their antiquity and curious workmanſhip.

In 1681 Robert Aſhley, Eſq; gave his library to the Middle Temple Society, and 300l. to make a purchaſe for the ſupport of a Librarian, (a Member of the Society,) to be elected by the Benchers; and likewiſe his furniture to be ſold for the augmentation of the library. The books chiefly treat of legal and parliamentary affairs, and have been continually encreaſing by the liberality of individuals.

The Inner Temple ſtands eaſtward from the Middle, and has a garden, cloiſter, and various walks. The Society is formed of Benchers, Barriſters, and Stu-

dents, the former of whom dine, in commons, at the upper end of the Hall, the two latter ſitting in the middle. In former times the Benchers ate off their bread, and drank out of wooden cups, but they are now allowed green earthen pots for their liquor, and eat off trenchers.

The Members have chambers, and are obliged to dine in commons a fortnight in each Term, which coſts about twenty ſhillings. The fees of admiſſion are 4l. 2s. but farther gratuities are expected. The houſe has a Treaſurer, Sub-Treaſurer, Steward, and ſeveral inferior Officers. A courſe of ſtudy for ſixteen Terms is a qualification for a Student to be called to the bar.

The Middle Temple has a Treaſurer, annually elected from the Members. The other Officers are ſimilar to thoſe of the Inner Temple. The charge of admiſſion is 5l. and the time to qualify a Student for the bar twenty-eight Terms.

The old Temple Church is well worthy notice. It is entered through a circular tower of Saxon architecture, where are buried ſeveral of the Knights Templars; their figures in ſtone lying flat, and defended by iron rails. The Church is built in the Gothic ſtile; but the altar, pulpit, &c. do not correſpond with it.

In 1185 the firſt Church was built, and in 1240 another on the ſame plan. In 1695 the ſouth-weſt part was built a-new, and the whole repaired in 1706. The whole edifice is very ſtrong, and enriched with ornaments. The windows are Gothic arches, ſtrengthened.

ſtrengthened. There is a tower with ſmall windows, and a turret for a bell. The eaſt part of the round tower opens into the Church; and here are entombed eleven of the Knights Templars, the figures of eight of whom are armed, five of which lie croſs-legged, in veneration of the croſs of Chriſt. This Church has three roofs, ſupported by pillars of Suſſex marble, and the floor is paved with black marble. The walls are wainſcotted with oak, and the altar-piece is of the ſame wood, beautifully carved. The pulpit is likewiſe finely carved, and the ſounding-board hangs from the roof. The organ-gallery is ſupported by columns of the Corinthian order; and the whole Church, in which are tombs of many eminent Lawyers, is worthy the inſpection of the curious.

The King appoints the principal Preacher, who is called the Maſter of the Temple; and there is a Reader of divine ſervice, at eight in the morning and four in the afternoon.

TEMPLE-BAR

IS the only gate now remaining. It is at the extremity of the City Liberties, weſtward; is built of Portland ſtone, and has a poſtern on each ſide for foot-paſſengers. On the weſt front are ſtatues of Charles I. and II. and on the eaſt thoſe of Queen Elizabeth and James I. The heads of rebel convicts are fixed on poles on the top of Temple-bar.

It is pity this gate is not taken down, as the poſterns ſerve only to harbour bad women and pickpockets, who prey on the unwary paſſenger late in the evening.

SALMON's

SALMON's ROYAL WAX-WORK.

THIS exhibition is ſituated in Fleet-ſtreet, weſt of St. Dunſtan's Church, and great part of it is the production of the late Mrs. Salmon. The figures are modelled in wax, many of them ſo juſt a reſemblance of Nature, that if they were ſeen in any other place, and unexpectedly, they might be eaſily miſtaken for the works of Nature, inſtead of the productions of Art.

The Viſitor is ſhewn up ſtairs, and received by a Gentlewoman, who deſcribes the curioſities, and gives a ſhort hiſtory of each. Oppoſite the head of the ſtairs is the figure of a girl, who makes curteſies to the company, and, from a baſket which ſhe holds, hand bills are delivered deſcriptive of the figures, &c. to be ſeen in each room. In the firſt apartment is rock-work, exhibiting caves, from which hermits and a mermaid make their appearance. There are likewiſe Peter the Wild Boy; King Arthur and his Queen at the round table; a Cherokee King, with his Chief; John the Painter, who fired the Dock-yard at Portſmouth; Henry VIII. Anna Bullen, Queen Katherine, Cardinal Wolſey, and many other figures.

In the ſecond room are ſeen the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. the Humours of Covent-garden; a Sailor and his Girl, (excellent figures;) a buſt of Charles I. a group of Old Maids; another of Batcheiors, &c.

The

The third room preſents ihe Counteſs of Hannenburgh, who is ſaid to have had three hundred and ſixty-five children at a birth; a Dutch Chriſtening; Caractocus before the Roman Emperor; the Nuns of Collingham, who ſlit their noſes to preſerve their chaſtity; the Princeſs Dowager of Wales lying in ſtate; Marc Anthony and Cleopatra, and other figures.

In the fourth room is the tent of Darius, with his family and attendants; Queen Elizabeth; Lady Margaret Ruſſel, ſaid to have died from the pricking of her finger; Campbell, the dumb Fortune-teller; a repreſentation of a Maſquerade; the Duke of York lying in ſtate, and a variety of other articles.

The price of admiſſion is one ſhilling only, and the ſight will amply repay the expence.

LINCOLN's INN.

THIS is one of the four Inns of Court, and is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Chancery-lane. In ancient days here ſtood the houſes of the Biſhop of Chicheſter and of the Black-friars. The former was erected about the year 1226, and the latter about 1222. Both theſe buildings devolving to Henry Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, he erected in their room a ſtately manſion.

The

The eſtate, however, reverting to the Biſhoprick of Chicheſter, Robert Sherburn, Biſhop of that See, demiſed it to Mr. William Sylliard, for a term of years. The inheritance being afterwards paſſed to the ſaid Sylliard, and his brother Euſtace, the latter in 1597, conveyed the houſe and gardens to Richard Kingſmill, and the reſt of the Benchers, in conſideration of the ſum of 500l.

The expences of admiſſion into this Inn, including fees, amount to 5l. and after ſtudying there ſeven years, each perſon is intitled to be admitted to the Bar. The Members are in the courſe of every Term to be in commons for the ſpace of a fortnight, on the penalty of being fined in the ſum of eighteen ſhillings.

Lincoln's Inn is principally compoſed of three rows of handſome buildings, forming three ſides of a ſquare. The north ſide opens to the Gardens, which are ornamented with ſeveral rows of trees, gravel-walks, graſs-plats, and a handſome terrace, commanding a proſpect over Lincoln's-inn-fields.

The ſquare is imperfect on one ſide, but that defect is even productive of beauty, by affording a full proſpect of the Gardens, which are only ſeparated by iron rails. In the middle of the ſquare is a fluted Corinthian column, in a ſmall baſon, ſurrounded with iron rails. This column ſupports a handſome ſun-dial, and on the corners of the pedeſtal are four boys ſpouting water out of Tritonic ſhells.

In

In Lincoln's-inn is a ſpacious and handſome Hall, where the Lord Chancellor occaſionally preſides; and here alſo is a Chapel of Gothic architecture, built by the celebrated Inigo Jones. This Chapel is ſituated a little behind the north eaſt ſide of the ſquare. It was built in 1622 or 1623, upon pillars, having an ambulatory or walk beneath, paved with large flat ſtones. The windows of this Chapel are painted with whole length figures of the principal perſonages mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. The twelve windows on the north ſide exhibit the figures of Abraham, Moſes, Eli, David, Daniel, Iſaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Amos, and Zachariah, together with John the Baptiſt, and St. Paul; and on the ſouth ſide are the reſt of the Apoſtles. The drawing of theſe figures is but indifferent, and no commendation is due to the expreſſion of the faces; but the pictures are, notwithſtanding theſe defects, held in high eſtimation, on account of the beautiful brightneſs of the colours.

Lincoln's-inn-fields is one of the moſt ſpacious and elegant ſquares in London. On three ſides it is encompaſſed by noble buildings of various dimenſions, and on the eaſt is the terrace of Lincoln's-inn-garden. In the middle of the ſquare is a fine baſon of water, within a gently ſloping graſs-plat, ſurrounded by a gravel walk, which is encompaſſed with a circular range of iron palliſadoes fixed upon a ſtone plinth. The ſides of this ſquare are ſaid exactly to correſpond in meaſure with the great pyramid of Egypt.

Lincoln's-inn is not more diſtinguiſhed on any account, than for its having been the reſidence of Earl Mansfield

Mansfield, who formerly reſided, and purſued his ſtudies, on the third-floor of No. 16, under the old gateway. When he was Solicitor General he had handſome chambers in the New Square, fronting the Gardens.

BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.

IT is the property and reſidence of the Duke of Bedford, now in his minority, but a youth of ſuch parts and virtue as promiſe that he will approve himſelf an honour to the Britiſh Peerage, a worthy ſon of the late Marquis of Taviſtock. The north ſide of the ſquare is almoſt occupied by Bedford-houſe, the back front of which is towards the fields, and commands a delightful proſpect of the adjacent country. The other three ſides of this ſquare are inhabited by perſons of faſhion and fortune. The gravel-walks, which ſurround a graſs-plat, are incloſed with iron rails, and give an air of elegance to the whole. The ſituation is pleaſant, and being on a gravelly ſoil, is deemed one of the moſt wholeſome of London.

QUEEN's

QUEEN-SQUARE.

THIS conſiſts of an elegant pile of buildings on the north ſide of Holborn; and, though called a ſquare, forms only three ſides of one, an opening being left, which affords a delightful proſpect of the fields, and beyond them the hills of Hampſtead and Highgate. Thoſe parts of the ſquare which have been lately rebuilt, are finiſhed in high taſte. There is a kind of garden, (encloſed with iron rails,) conſiſting of graſs-plats, gravelled-walks, and borders planted with ever-greens. Towards the north end of the encloſure is a ſtatue of her Majeſty, which is a diſgrace to thoſe who permit it to ſtand, as it ſets at defiance all that undiſcribeable elegance, all that unaffected dignity, by which our amiable Queen is ſo greatly and juſtly diſtinguiſhed.

POWIS-PLACE.

THESE buildings are ſituated in Great Ormond-ſtreet, and are on the ground where Powis-houſe, the reſidence of the late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke formerly lived. They are finiſhed in the higheſt ſtile of modern elegance.—Powis-houſe was not long ſince in the poſſeſſion of Prince Maſſerano, and other Foreign Ambaſſadors. Thoſe who wiſh to build a houſe in a ſtile of taſte, will do well to ſurvey that part of Powis-place which fronts Great Ormond-ſtreet.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THIS very valuable Repoſitory of natural Curioſities, though eſtabliſhed by authority of Parliament, owes that eſtabliſhment to Sir Hans Sloane, who dying in 1753, bequeathed his grand collection, with his library, and other curioſities, to the public uſe, on condition that 20,000l. ſhould be paid by Parliament to his executors; though the collection had coſt the donor 50,000l.

Several Truſtees under the will applied to Parliament, in conſequence of which an Act paſſed for raiſing

raiſing 300,000l. by Lottery, of which 20,000l. was given to Sir Hans's Executors, 10,000l. appropriated to the purchaſe of Lord Oxford's manuſcripts, and 30,000l was veſted in the funds, for paying Officers, and diſcharging incidental expences; and the remainder was appropriated to the providing a repoſitory for the ſeveral articles, which repoſitory was to bear the name of the Britiſh Muſeum. The Cottonian library, and a fine collection of books, given by Major Edwards, were added to this grand collection, and 7000l. bequeathed by the ſaid Mr. Edwards, were appropriated to the purchaſe of books, medals, manuſcripts, &c.

An offer being made by the Truſtees of Montague-houſe, Bloomſbury, it was purchaſed for 10,000l. and 15,000l. more have been expended in improvements and alterations. The King gave the libraries, printed and manuſcript, of ſeveral preceding Monarchs; ſo that, on the whole, the Britiſh Muſeum may be deemed one of the nobleſt collections of learning and curioſity in the world.

The Truſtees have ordained ſeveral rules reſpecting the uſe of the Muſeum, of which the following are abſtracts:—"It is to be opened daily, Saturday and "Sunday excepted, from nine till three, between "September and April; and on Tueſday, Wedneſ-"day, and Thurſday, in May, June, July, and "Auguſt; but on Monday and Friday during theſe "four months, only from four to eight in the after-"noon: But to theſe general rules Chriſtmas-day, "Eaſter-day, Whitſunday, and a week after each,

" and all days appointed for faſts or thankſgivings,
" are an exception.

" Perſons deſirous of admiſſion, muſt leave their
" names, rank, and addreſs with the Porter, who
" will lay the ſame before the Librarian, or Under
" Librarians, who, if there be no objection to the
" parties, will order the Porter to deliver tickets of
" admiſſion on the party calling a ſecond time. Not
" above ten perſons are to be admitted for each hour,
" and theſe are to wait their turns of admiſſion, and
" five of ten to be attended by a Librarian. If all
" the tickets allowed for one day be iſſued, the per-
" ſons laſt applying are to name another day when
" they wiſh for admittance. That if not more than
" five viſitors come at one hour, they be all attended,
" with their own permiſſion, by the Under Librarian,
" or the Aſſiſtant. That perſons obtaining tickets,
" and not uſing them, be deſired to ſend them back,
" that other applicants may not be diſappointed.
" That the whole be viewed in regular order, viz.
" manuſcripts and medals; natural and artificial
" productions; printed books; that an hour only be
" allowed for viewing each room, and that each
" company keep together in their reſpective rooms,
" attended by the proper Officers. That viſitors
" deſiring to ſee any book, &c. the Officer is to hand
" it to them, but not more than one at a time. That
" all parties quit the room in which they may be at
" the expiration of an hour, of which notice ſhall be
" given. That perſons coming after their appointed
" time, be admitted to ſee what remains to be ſeen,

" till

" till the three hours allowed them be expired. " That catalogues of the contents of each room be " left in ſuch rooms reſpectively; and that written " numbers, correſponding with the catalogues, be " affixed to the books, &c. as far as may be conve- " nient. That the coins and medals be placed in " glaſs-caſes, not to be expoſed, but by permiſſion " of the Truſtees at a general meeting, or the ſtand- " ing Committee, or principal Librarian; and that " they are ſhewn only between one and three o'clock, " and not to more than two perſons at once. " That perſons deſirous of viſiting the Muſeum more " than once, may be repeatedly gratified; but that " no perſons have tickets for more days than one at " the ſame time. That no children be admitted, " and that no Officer take any fee, except in the " manner of admitting perſons who deſire to make " uſe of the Muſeum for ſtudy, or have occaſion to " conſult it for information."—But the particulars of theſe terms we omit, not only as they are ge- nerally known to the learned, but as we would not wiſh our Country Readers to conſider this as a full account of the Britiſh Muſeum; and in the hope that no perſon, who pretends to taſte, will viſit London without endeavouring to gratify a curioſity laudable in itſelf, and tending to raiſe the mind to a juſt contemplation of the wonders of creative Provi- dence.

There are fine paintings in Montague-houſe, which muſt be ſeen to be juſtly admired. The gardens of this place conſiſt of eight acres, lying northwards of London, with a proſpect to High-

gate, Hampſtead, &c. — After the dreadful riots, in June, 1780, a camp was formed in theſe gardens, for the accommodation of the Guards; which tended greatly, among other regulations, to the preſervation of the public peace.

WELSH CHARITY-SCHOOL.

THIS building is ſituated in Gray's-inn-lane Road, on the eaſt of the Foundling Hoſpital. It is a neat brick edifice, the entrance of which is ſupported by two columns, over which is the creſt of the Prince of Wales. It is ſupported by voluntary contribution; was erected in 1772, and is deſtined for the ſupport and education of helpleſs children, deſcended of Welſh parents. Sir W. W. Wynne, and many other Gentlemen of Wales, as well as England, are liberal benefactors to this houſe of charity, in which the children (boys and girls,) are accommodated in the moſt plentiful manner, and comfortably cloathed in plain, but warm apparel.

CANON-

CANONBURY-HOUSE.

IS ſituated on a very agreeable elevation, about three hundred yards to the north-eaſt of Iſlington, and commands beautiful proſpects of London, Hampſtead, Highgate, Newington, &c. It was originally the property of the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholomew, and afterwards one of Queen Elizabeth's Palaces. On the north ſide is a high brick wall, encloſing about four acres of ground, formerly a garden. There is likewiſe a kind of turret, (adjoining to which is another garden,) on which the Queen is ſaid frequently to have drank tea.

The Palace is now converted into a number of private houſes, inhabited by the moſt reputable Citizens. The gardens to the ſouth have likewiſe turrets at the corners, and the whole is a moſt healthy and delightful ſpot; rendered ſtill more ſo, by its being ſkirted by the New River. There is a public-houſe adjacent, called Canonbury-houſe, which, for its agreeable ſituation, and excellent entertainment, is not excelled by any in the neighbourhood of London.

HYDE PARK.

IS ſituated weſt of London, adjoining to Piccadilly, whence it runs northward to Oxford-road, and weſtward to Kenſington, ſkirting the Gardens belonging to that ancient regal reſidence. In the north corner of this Park is a fine reſervoir of water, and a fine ſtream, called the Serpentine River, ſweeps it from north to ſouth. Earl Bathurſt's houſe is at the extremity of Piccadilly, at the ſouth corner of the Park, of which it commands a fine view, as well as of the adjacent country, and over the Thames to the hills of Surry.

The Ring, in Hyde-park, is a graſs-plat, bordered with trees, in which people of faſhion take the air in the morning.

TYBURN.

THIS was anciently a village upon the eaſtern bank of the rivulet called Tyburn, from which the place received the name. In this village formerly ſtood the Lord Mayor's Banquetting-houſe, and in this neighbourhood the city had nine conduits erected in the year 1238, for ſupplying the inhabitants of London with water.

But on occaſion of the New River being brought to London by Sir Hugh Middleton, the Citizens, in the year 1703, lett the water of the conduits on leaſe, for the ſum of 700l. *per annum*.

The Lord Mayor's Banquetting-houſe ſtood at the north-eaſt corner of Tyburn-bridge; and in ancient days it was uſual for the Chief Magiſtrate of the City, accompanied by the Aldermen and their Ladies, to be conveyed hither in waggons, for the purpoſe of viewing the city conduits; after which they had an entertainment at the Banquetting-houſe. This building, under which were two ciſterns for the reception of water from the adjacent conduits, being in a ruinated ſtate, was, in the year 1737, taken down.

The buildings of London are now carried quite as far as Tyburn, which is remarkable only for being the common place of execution for criminals. The gibbet was formerly here, but for ſeveral years it has been removed as ſoon after the execution of malefactors as convenience would permit.

PEER-

PEERLESS-POOL

IS a bathing-place for Gentlemen, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the City Road, between Moorfields and Iſlington. It was built about forty years ago by Mr. Kemp, and obtained the name of KEMP'S FOLLY, from the ſuppoſed ridiculouſneſs of the undertaking, but it did not prove ridiculous. There are more than 2000 ſubſcribers, at a guinea each per ann. for which liberty is allowed to bathe in a pleaſure, or a cold bath, and to fiſh in a large pond, well ſtocked. The cold bath is ſaid to be the largeſt in England; and adjoining to the pleaſure-bath is a library for the uſe of ſubſcribers.

There are ſeveral pleaſant walks between rows of trees, and the whole contributes equally to pleaſure and health. Strangers are admitted to bathe at two ſhillings each time, the money to be allowed if they become ſubſcribers.—The place is well worthy of the viſits of Gentlemen from the country.

CLERKENWELL CHURCH.

THIS edifice is in the Gothic ſtile, and is ſuppoſed to be one of ſix of the oldeſt Churches in or near London. The foundation of it is ſaid to have taken place in 1004. The preſent tower is of brick, and is not of two hundred years ſtanding. In this Church are depoſited the bodies of Lady Elizabeth Barkclay, who died in 1585; and the Counteſs Dowager of Exeter, who married Cecil, Earl Burleigh, and died in 1585; both under ſlabs of black marble; but the moſt remarkable monument is that of an old Friar, a kind of figure of the body lying under a black ſtone, ſupported by pillars and iron rails. This Friar is ſaid to have been the firſt that belonged to the antient Monaſtery, and to have died in conſequence of an attempt to faſt forty days and nights, in imitation of our Saviour. The name of the party is not known, but over the tomb are the following letters, gilt, A NY - BORO, the letter N broke as above. The altar-piece of this Church is very handſome. In the center is a fine picture of a Virgin and Child, and figures of Moſes and Aaron are on the ſides. Upon the whole, Clerkenwell Church is worthy the viſits of the curious.

NORTHAMP-

NORTHAMPTON CHAPEL.

THIS is a ſingular building, ſituated in the Spa-Fields, Clerkenwell. It was built as a Tea-houſe in the year 1771, by Mr. Craven, but is now appropriated to the purpoſes of Religious Worſhip, under the auſpices of Lady Huntingdon, who, after repeated legal conteſts with the Miniſter of Clerkenwell, has at length got the place licenſed as a Diſſenting Meeting-houſe, where her Chaplains officiate thrice every Sunday, and on Friday evenings; and it is aſtoniſhing to think what crowds attend the place.

The building is a rotunda, with two ſuits of galleries, aſcended by flights of ſtone ſteps, and is capable of containing 4000 people. The galleries are ſupported by ſtrong pillars, and there is a noble chandelier depending from the roof. The pulpit is of mahogany, and there is a very fine organ.—Thoſe who viſit Methodiſt Meeting-houſes only through curioſity, may be gratified at this place.

The CHURCH of
ST. BARTHOLOMEW the GREAT.

THIS Church is ſaid to have been erected in the year 1102. It is of the old Gothic architecture, and appears, notwithſtanding its antiquity, capable of ſtanding ſeveral hundred years. It is ſituated in what is called a privileged place, that is, out of the juriſdiction of the city; and non-freemen have an equal right to take houſes in the diſtrict of St. Bartholomew. Through the ſouth ſide of this Church is a paſſage from Smithfield to Bartholomew Cloſe. It has many ancient monuments in wood and ſtone; but is chiefly diſtinguiſhable for the tomb of Peter Rayhere, ſaid to have been the firſt Prior of the antient Monaſtery. His tomb is under a canopy of wood, and the body of the deceaſed, in ſtone, admirably executed, lies in a praying poſition; and there are figures of Monks kneeling in a ſupplicatory poſture, at the head and feet of the deceaſed. Thoſe who are curious in antiquities will not think this Church unworthy of a viſit.

SARDINIAN AMBASSADOR's CHAPEL.

THIS place of worſhip adjoins to his Excellency's houſe in Lincoln's-inn-fields, and is ſituated in Duke-ſtreet. It was one of the firſt places deſtroyed by the riotous mob in June, 1780, but has ſince undergone a thorough repair. Herein are performed the ceremonies of the Romiſh Church, with the moſt ſcrupulous attendance to thoſe punctilios of worſhip by which the Devotees of Popery are diſtinguiſhed. There is a private paſſage from the Ambaſſador's houſe to the Chapel, and the place is worthy of a viſit, from the motives either of curioſity or religion.

BLACK FRIARS BRIDGE.

THE obvious uſe of a Bridge from Black-friars to the oppoſite ſhore having been long notorious, an Act was paſſed for the building ſuch Bridge; the firſt ſtone of which was laid on the 31ſt of October, 1760, by the Lord Mayor. Several pieces of gold, ſilver, and copper coins, of George II. were placed under

under the ſtone, together with the following Latin inſcription, on large plates of pure tin :

Ultimo die Octobris, ab Incarnatione
MDCCLX,
auſpicatiſſimo Principe GEORGIO Tertio,
regnum jam ineunte
Pontis hujus, in Reipublicæ commodum
ubiſque Majeſtatem,
(Late tum flagrante bello)
a S. P. Q. L. ſuſcepti,
Primum Lapidem poſuit
THOMAS CHITTY, Miles,
PRÆTOR :
ROBERTO MYLNE, Architecto.
Utque apud poſteros extet monumentum
voluntatis fuæ erga virum,
qui vigore ingenii, animi conſtantia,
probitatis et virtutis ſuæ felici quadam contagione,
(favente DEO
fauſtiſque GEORGII Secundi auſpiciis,)
Imperium Britanicum
in Aſia, Africa, et America,
reſtituit, auxit, & ſtabilivit,
Nec-non patriæ antiguum honorem & auctoritatem
inter Europæ gentes inſtauravit ;
Cives Londinenſes, uno conſenſu,
Huic Ponti inſcribi voluerunt nomen
GUILELMI PITT.

Thus tranſlated.

On the laſt Day of October, in the Year 1760,
and in the Beginning of the moſt auſpicious
Reign of GEORGE the Third,
(amidſt the Rage of an extenſive War)
undertaken by the Common-Council of London
for the public Accommodation,
and Ornament to the City,
Sir THOMAS CHITTY, Knight, LORD MAYOR,
laid the firſt Stone of this Bridge,
ROBERT MYLNE being Architect.
And that there might remain to Poſterity
a Monument of this City's Affection to the Man,
who, by the Strength of his Genius,
the Steadineſs of his Mind,
and a certain Kind of happy Contagion of his
Probity and Spirit,
(under the Divine Favour,
And fortunate Auſpices of GEORGE the Second,)
recovered, augmented, and ſecured,
the Britiſh Empire
in Aſia, Africa, and America,
and reſtored the ancient Reputation
and Influence of his Country
amongſt the Nations of Europe;
The Citizens of London have unanimouſly voted this
Bridge to be inſcribed with the Name of
WILLIAM PITT.

In

In November 1766 a temporary Bridge was opened for foot-paſſengers; for horſes in 1768, and the whole Bridge for carriages in 1769. The toll is paid every time of paſſing, viz. one halfpenny from Monday till Saturday, and one penny on Sundays, for foot-paſſengers. A penny for a horſe, at all times; two-pence for a horſe drawing any carriage; and ſixpence for a coach. This produces a conſiderable revenue, but will not ſpeedily pay off the expence of the building.

This moſt elegant of all our modern ſtructures ſhould be viewed from the water as well as by land, to be properly admired. The Bridge is lighted with elegant lamps, and attended by four Watchmen and a Labourer, excluſive of the Tollmen.

This noble piece of architecture will tranſmit the name of MYLNE to the admiration and applauſe of future ages!

ROYAL ACADEMY, and PUBLIC OFFICES, on the Scite of SOMERSET-HOUSE.

WHEN compleated theſe noble buildings will occupy the whole extent of ground where Somerſet-houſe formerly ſtood, together with a conſiderable part of that ſpace between the old building

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WHEN compleated theſe noble buildings will occupy the whole extent of ground where Somerſet-houſe formerly ſtood, together with a conſiderable part of that ſpace between the old building

and the Thames, which was an extenfive and handſome garden.

Of theſe building, a ruſtic baſement, ſupporting columns of the Corinthian order, crowned in the center with an attic, and at the extremities with a baluſtrade, form the front towards the Strand. The baſement is compoſed of nine large arches, the three middle ones being open, and forming the principal entrance, and the other being filled up with Doric windows, ornamented with pilaſters, entablatures, and pediments. The key-ſtones of the arches are adorned with nine heads, finely carved in alto relievo, deſcriptive of the Ocean, and the following principal rivers of England: Thames, Severn, Humber, Merſey, Tyne, Medway, Dee, and Tweed; and to theſe heads are added various emblematical devices, denoting the reſpective properties and peculiarities of each.

The floors conſiſt of a principal and a mezzanine; and before the windows of the former is a baluſtrade; they are beſides ornamented with Ionic pilaſters, entablatures, and pediments, and the three central ones have large tablets, covering the architrave and frize, on which appear medallions of the King, the Queen, and the Prince of Wales, ſupported by lions, and ornamented with garlands of myrtle, oak, and laurel. The windows of the mezzanine floor are only ſurrounded with architraves.

The attic conſiſts of three diviſions, ſeparated by a coloſſal figure, placed above each of the columns by which

which it is ſupported. The figures repreſent four venerable men in ſenatorial robes, each having on his head a cap of liberty, and in their hands they bear the emblems of ſtrength and power, derived from unanimity, and maintained by juſtice, prudence, moderation, and valour. The attic is crowned with a group, conſiſting of the Imperial arms of the kingdoms, one ſide of which is ſupported by the Genius of England, and the other by Fame, ſounding her trumpet. The length of the front towards the Strand is but little more than one hundred and thirty feet, but that of the front towards the principal court is near two hundred feet.

In the front towards the Court, a floor is inſerted between the ground and the principal floor. The dreſſings of the lower windows being too numerous, thoſe above are ſmall, and diſproportioned to the extent of the apartments which they light. The inſertion of the middle floor is a ſacrifice, but a pardonable one, of magnificence, to utility; and the fault of the Architect conſiſts in having made a defect more conſpicuous by the introduction of uſeleſs ornament.

The center of this front is better diſtinguiſhed than towards the Strand: It exhibits a plainneſs and repoſe whereon the eye reſts with pleaſure, as on a principal; but ſtill it conveys an idea of poverty, when compared with the ſuper-abundance of rich decoration laviſhed upon the other parts.

The buildings towards the Court form three ſides of a ſquare, the ſtyle of architecture and the decorations

tions of the wings differing in form and dimenſions. The ſtatues of the attic repreſent America breathing defiance, with the three other quarters of the globe, loaded with fruits, and other tributary treaſures; and theſe are crowned with the Britiſh arms on a cartel, ſurrounded with ſea weeds, ſupported by Tritons, armed with tridents, and holding nets, containing fiſh and other marine productions.

Notwithſtanding the progreſs made in this work, what is already finiſhed is of no great conſideration, comparatively with the extent of the whole deſign, which will afford ample room for the exereiſe of the ingenious Artiſt's imagination. The Royal Academy is already removed to this place, where preparations are making for tranſacting the buſineſs of ſeveral of his Majeſty's public offices.

CLIFFORD's INN

LIES between Fetter-lane and Chancery-lane, to the north of St. Dunſtan's Church, Fleet-ſtreet; it was a gift of Edward II. to Robert Clifford, whoſe widow let it to Students of the Law for 10l. *per annum*. After which it reverted to the Crown, and coming again to the Cliffords, was afterwards let at 4l. a year. It is a ſmall but agreeable

place

place of ſtudy, and, conſidering its ſituation in the midſt of cloſe ſtreets, has a pleaſant airy garden.

Almoſt adjoining to Clifford's-inn, is Serjeants Inn, Chancery-lane, where the Judges meet to chuſe their Circuits for the Country Aſſizes.

THE CHARTER-HOUSE.

THIS is one of our nobleſt charities, and was founded by Mr. Thomas Sutton, a Merchant, (a native of Lincolnſhire,) in the year 1611. It is ſituated between the top of Alderſgate-ſtreet and St. John's-ſtreet, and gives name to a very handſome ſquare, called Charter-houſe-ſquare. It was formerly a Convent of the Carthuſian Monks, and is frequently called Sutton's Hoſpital, from the name of the Founder. This building, with two large gardens adjoining, ſtands on ſeveral acres of ground, and is as large as many country towns. It has a Maſter, a Chaplain, a Teacher of forty-four Scholars, who are provided with neceſſaries, and ſome of them ſent to the Univerſities, with an allowance of 20l. each annually, for eight years, and others are put to reputable trades. In this Hoſpital are maintained eighty decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers, and Merchants, who live in a collegiate manner, dining together in a great Hall, in a moſt plentiful way. They have a Phyſician,

Phyſician, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butler, &c. The Governors and Regulators of this excellent and noble Charity are the King and Queen, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, and other perſons of the higheſt rank.

In the Dining-hall is a painting of the Founder, and the Chapel has a Gothic altar-piece. As the antient edifice has decayed, it has been repaired in imitation of the old ſtile of building. This place is well worthy the viſits of the curious.

ST. PAUL's SCHOOL.

THIS is a Free-School, founded and endowed by Dr. Colet, Dean of St. Paul's in the year 1512. Herein are educated one hundred and fifty-three children, each of which muſt be recommended by a Member of the Mercer's Company, which pays handſome ſalaries to a Maſter, Sub-Maſter, and Chaplain. Some of the Scholars are annually ſent to the Univerſity; and the great care which is taken of the previous education of the pupils, is one, among many proofs, of the intrinſic importance of this foundation. This School was burnt in the great fire of 1666, but was handſomely rebuilt, and is very commodious for its intended purpoſes.

THE

THE DUTCH CHURCH, (AUSTIN-FRIARS.)

THIS was formerly the Church of the Auguſtine-Friars; but in 1550 was let to the Dutch reſiding in London, as a place of worſhip. It is ancient and ſpacious, but, like every thing belonging to the Dutch, is amazingly ſolid. It has at one end a handſome Library, built, as a Latin inſcription imports, at the expence of *Maria du Bois*. There are a great number of tomb-ſtones in this Church, and many atchievements on the walls, to the memory of the deceaſed. The number of auditors are very few, in proportion to the ſize of the Church; but the place is worthy of a viſit from motives of curioſity.

The Congregation has an Alms-houſe in Middle Moorfields, containing twenty-ſix rooms for men and women, and a room for the Elders and Deacons, who meet weekly, to relieve the parties according to their neceſſities. Any Engliſh woman, whoſe huſband has been a Member of the Dutch Church, may be admitted.

THE

THE FRENCH CHURCH, (THREADNEEDLE-STREET.)

IN 1687 the French Proteſtants had emigrated in ſuch numbers to this kingdom, that 42,000l. were ſubſcribed, and three Churches erected for their uſe in London, with fifteen others in ſeveral counties. The Church in Threadneedle-ſtreet is a very ſubſtantial building, and is frequented by people of the firſt repute in the city. The Liturgy read in this and the other French Churches is conformable to that of the Church of England; and the ſervice is performed with the utmoſt decency. Strangers may like to viſit one of theſe Churches; and we mention the above as the moſt convenient, being ſituated very near the Royal Exchange.

TOTTENHAM COURT CHAPEL.

THIS Chapel is ſituated on the north-weſt ſide of the high road leading from Oxford-ſtreet to Hampſtead, Paddington, Kilburn-Wells, &c. and branching off to Hampſtead, &c. It was erected by the Reverend Mr. George Whiteſield, in the year 1756,

1756, and enlarged in the year 1759. There is a clock in the front, and an inſcription under it, importing the time of its building and enlargement, as abovementioned.

It is an irregular building of brick and ſtone; but commodious within, and calculated to hold above two thouſand people. On the top is a turret glazed, which admits light to the place of worſhip. Depending from the cieling are ſix large chandeliers, and there are four commodious galleries for the accommodation of ſubſcribers. The whole building is encloſed within four walls, and there are ſix almshouſes, a houſe for the officiating Clergyman, and two ſmaller houſes, or kind of lodges, for the uſe of the Clerk and the Grave-digger. This place of worſhip is the general reſort of the Methodiſts at the weſt end of the town.

MANCHESTER SQUARE

IS finely ſituated on the north of Oxford-ſtreet, and, from its preſent * appearance, promiſes to be one of the moſt elegant ſquares in or near the metropolis. The Duke of Manchester's houſe is nearly finiſhed, partly in the ſtile of Inigo Jones, and partly on the improved plan of Mr. Crunden, the celebrated modern Architect. This houſe is ſtuccoed in the faſhionable taſte, and is elegant beyond deſcription. Its north front looks to the fields, and affords a very pleaſing proſpect of the adjacent country.

* February, 1782.

PORTMAN SQUARE.

A Very elegant quadrangle, on the north ſide of Oxford-ſtreet, with houſes partly inhabited by the Nobility and Gentry; but the whole is not yet finiſhed *. There is a fine Chapel at the north-eaſt corner of the ſquare, with a view to the fields leading to Hampſtead. In the centre of the ſquare is a large encloſure, within iron rails, intended for a kind of ſhrubbery and graſs-plat, with gravel walks, to which the inhabitants have admiſſion, by keys opening gates in the railing.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL

IS at the upper end of Berner's-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. Mary-le-Bon, and forms a pleaſing termination of the proſpect from Oxford-ſtreet. This building, which was erected in 1755, is handſome and plain, ſuch as a houſe of charity ought to be. It conſiſts of a main front and two wings, before the whole of which is a wall, through which there is admiſſion by two gates for carriages, and two doors for foot-paſſengers.

* February, 1782.

WIMBLEDON.

THIS is a pleaſant village, ſituated in the county of Surry, and at the diſtance of about three miles from Putney. This place is celebrated in hiſtory, on account of a deſperate engagement in the ſixth century, fought between Chevline, King of the Weſt Saxons, and Ethelbert, King of Kent. The manor of Wimbledon was the property of the Ducheſs of Marlborough, who erected here a ſuperb houſe, which ſhe bequeathed to her grandſon John Spencer, Eſq;

This houſe is inhabited during a great part of the ſummer by the preſent Earl Spencer; and the poor of Wimbledon, and the adjacent pariſhes, conſtantly experience the bounty of that benevolent Nobleman, and his truly excellent Counteſs.

Near the village of Wimbledon is an extenſive Common, adjoining to that of Putney, where his Majeſty frequently reviews ſuch regiments as are quartered in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Upon the edges of this Common are many villas and ſeats belonging to the Gentry and the opulent Citizens of London.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL AND VILLAGE.

THE original building on this ſpot was a College founded by Dr. Surkcliff, Dean of Exeter, in the reign of James I. for the inſtruction of youth in polemic divinity. The King, who laid the firſt ſtone, contributed many of the materials for the buildings, and alſo encouraged the undertaking by conſiderable preſents in money; and on this occaſion the Clergy were liberal benefactors. But the ſum ſettled by Dr. Surkcliff proving inadequate to the accompliſhment of the deſign, public ſubſcriptions were ſolicited. But the benefactions not proving equal to what was expected, the progreſs of the building was ſtopped, and in the courſe of time it fell to ruin.

The ground, at length, on which the old College had been erected, becoming eſcheated to the Crown, King Charles II. began to erect the preſent Hoſpital, the building of which was continued by James II. and compleated by William and Mary.

Chelſea Hoſpital, which was built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, conſiſts of a vaſt range of buildings. The front towards the north opens to an extenſive piece of ground, formed into ſeveral walks; and that towards the ſouth to a garden, extending to the banks of the Thames. In the center of this edifice is a pediment, ſupported by four columns, over which is a handſome turret; and through this part is an opening leading through the building. On one ſide

ſide of this entrance is the Chapel, the furniture and plate of which were preſented by James I. and on the other ſide is the ſpacious Hall where the Penſioners dine. In this Hall is a picture of Charles II. on horſeback, beſides ſeveral other pictures as large as life, deſigned by Signior Vario, and finiſhed by Mr. Cook. Theſe pieces were preſented to the Hoſpital by the Earl of Ranelagh. Both the Chapel and Hall are paved with black and white marble. The altar-piece of the Chapel exhibits a painting of the Reſurrection, by Sebaſtian Ricci.

The wings, which extend eaſt and weſt, join the Chapel and Hall to the north; and to the ſouth are open to the Thames. The length of theſe wings, which are three ſtories high, is near three hundred and ſixty feet, and they are about eighty feet in breadth. On the front of the ſquare thus formed is a colonade, extending along the ſide of the Hall and Chapel, over which, upon the cornice, is a Latin inſcription, mentioning the Royal Perſonages by whom the Hoſpital was built, and that it was compleated in the year 1690.

In the midſt of the quadrangle is the ſtatue of King Charles II. habited as an ancient Roman, which was preſented to the Hoſpital by Mr. Tobias Ruſtat, and is ſaid to have coſt that Gentleman 500l. This ſtatue is ſomewhat larger than life, and is placed upon a marble pedeſtal.

Several buildings form two capacious ſquares; and in theſe buildings are apartments for the officers and ſervants of the Houſe, and for maimed and decayed

cayed officers of horſe and foot; and here is alſo is the infirmary for the ſick. Chelſea Hoſpital is greatly admired for its regularity, and the juſt proportion of its ſeveral parts. The expence of erecting theſe buildings amounted to 150,000l.

In the wings are ſixteen wards, where are accommodations for upwards of four hundred men; and in other buildings are apartments for a conſiderable number of officers and ſervants.

The Penſioners conſiſt of ſuperannuated veterans, who have ſerved at leaſt twenty years, and ſuch ſoldiers as have been diſabled in the ſervice of the Crown. They wear red coats with blue linings, and are provided with all other apparel, together with diet, waſhing, and lodging.

The Governor is allowed 500l. *per annum*; the Lieutenant Governor 250l. and the Major 150l. Thirty-ſix Officers are allowed 6d. *per day*; thirty-four Light-horſemen, and thirty Serjeants, have each 28. *per week*; forty-eight Corporals and Drums have each 10d. *per week*; and three hundred and thirty-ſix private men have each 8d. *per week*.

The houſe being called a garriſon, all the Penſioners are obliged, in their reſpective turns, to perform the duty of Centinels. There are two Chaplains belonging to the Hoſpital, who have each a yearly allowance of 100l. and the Penſioners are to attend divine ſervice in the Chapel twice every day. The Phyſician, Secretary, Comptroller, Deputy Treaſurer, Steward, and Surgeon, have each a ſalary of 100l. *per annum*. Between eight and nine thouſand

Out-

Out-Penſioners are allowed 7 l. 12 s. 6 d. a year.

The great expences of Chelſea Hoſpital are defrayed by a poundage deducted from the pay of the whole army, with one day's pay in each year from each Officer and private Soldier. In caſe of any deficiency, the ſum is ſupplied by a vote of Parliament. The Preſident of the Council, the Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, the principal Secretary of State, the Paymaſter General of the Forces, the Secretary at War, the Comptrollers of the Army, and the Governor, and Lieutenant Governor of the Hoſpital, are inveſted with the management thereof.

This Hoſpital is ſituated in the large and populous VILLAGE of CHELSEA, about two miles from London. Here is a Phyſic-garden belonging to the Company of Apothecaries, containing near four acres of ground. This Garden was preſented to the Company of Apothecaries by the celebrated Sir Hans Sloane, conditionally, that they ſhould pay a quit-rent of 5 l. *per annum*, and deliver annually to the Royal Society fifty ſpecimens of different kinds of plants, the produce of the Garden, till the number of ſpecimens ſhould amount to two thouſand.

Upon the Terrace facing the Thames is Don Saltero's Coffee-houſe, which is much frequented, on account of the great number of natural curioſities which are to be ſeen in the public Coffee-room. Chelſea is ſituated oppoſite Batterſea, and between theſe villages a bridge was about eleven years ago built acroſs the Thames.

GREEN-

GREENWICH.

THIS pleaſant town is ſituated in the county of Kent, and at about ſix miles from the metropolis. At this place were born ſeveral of our Monarchs, particularly Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; and here died King Edward VI. Here a Palace was erected by Humphry, Duke of Glouceſter, which he named Placentia. This Palace was enlarged by Henry VII. and the improvements began by that Monarch were completed by Henry VIII. The building being ſuffered to fall to decay, it was pulled down by Charles II. who began another edifice, upon a very magnificent plan, and who lived to ſee one wing thereof compleated; and this is a part of the noble Hoſpital at Greenwich.

King Charles alſo enlarged the Park, encloſed it with a ſubſtanſtial brick wall, planted it with an abundance of trees of various kinds, and cauſed an Obſervatory to be erected on the ſummit of a ſteep hill, for the uſe of Mr. Flamſtead, the great Aſtronomer. This Obſervatory his Majeſty furniſhed with a collection of curious inſtruments for aſtronomical obſervations, and cauſed a dry well of conſiderable depth to be ſunk, for the purpoſe of obſerving the ſtars in the day time.

The ancient Palace is converted into apartments for the accommodation of the Governor of the Hoſpital, and the Ranger of the Park. The Obſervatory, and the ſpot called One-tree-hill, command very extenſive

tenſive and truly captivating proſpects. The projection of ſome of the hills in this Park is ſo abrupt, that you do not look down upon gradual ſlopes, but at once upon the tops of lofty trees, which grow in knots and clumps from deep hollows and embrowning dells. The Park is plentifully ſtocked with deer, and, in proportion to its ſize, contains as great a portion of variety as perhaps any ſpot in the Britiſh dominions.

It is computed that Greenwich contains about 1350 dwelling-houſes. The Pariſh Church, which was ſome years ago rebuilt by the Commiſſioners for erecting the fifty new Churches, is a handſome edifice, dedicated to St. Alphage, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who, we are told, was ſlain by the Danes in the year 1012, upon the very ſpot where the Church ſtands.

At the end of the town, fronting the Thames, is a College for the ſupport of twenty decayed houſekeepers, twelve from Greenwich, and eight to be choſen alternately from Snottiſham and Caſtle-Riſing, in Norfolk. This paſſes under the denomination of the Duke of Norfolk's College; but it was founded and endowed, in 1613, by Henry, Earl of Northampton, brother to the Duke of Norfolk, and by him committed to the care of the Mercer's Company.

Belonging to this College is a Chapel, wherein are depoſited the remains of the noble Founder, which, together with his monument, were ſome years ago brought hither from the Chapel of Dover Caſtle. Excluſive of their maintenance, the Penſioners of this College

College are allowed each 1s. 6d. per week, with a new gown every year, new linen once in two years, and new hats once in four years.

The Hoſpital, called Queen Elizabeth's College, was, in the year 1560, built and endowed by Mr. Lambard, Author of the Perambulation of Kent.

In Greenwich pariſh are two Charity Schools, one founded by Sir William Boreman, Knt. for twenty boys, who are cloathed, boarded, and educated; and the other was eſtabliſhed by Mr. John Roan, who provided in his will, that twenty boys ſhould be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that 2l. *per annum* ſhould be allowed for the clothing of each boy.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

THIS noble building ſtands on the ſpot where was formerly the Palace of ſeveral of our Monarchs. As we have obſerved in the preceding article the firſt wing was built by King Charles II.

Solicitous for the promotion of the trade, navigation, and naval ſtrength of the kingdom, and for inviting great numbers of his ſubjects into the ſea ſervice, King William III. gave this noble Palace, with ſeveral other edifices, and a conſiderable track of ground, for the uſe of thoſe Engliſh Seamen, who by age, wounds, and other accidents, ſhould be diſabled

diſabled for further ſervice, and for the widows and children of ſuch as were ſlain at ſea, while fighting againſt the enemies of their country. In 1694 King William, by his letters patent, appointed Commiſſioners for conducting the Charity; and at the ſame time he requeſted the aſſiſtance of his ſubjects, the ſtate of his pecuniary affairs not permitting him to advance ſo conſiderable a ſum as the undertaking required. In conſequence hereof the benefactions to the Charity in this and the ſucceeding reigns amounted to 58,209l.

After this, the eſtate of the Earl of Derwentwater, (who had been principally concerned in the rebellion in 1715,) to the value of 6000l. *per annum*, was given to this Hoſpital by Parliament. The firſt range had coſt Charles II. 36,000l. and another being conſtructed after the ſame model, the whole forms a building, which, in point of magnificence, is exceeded by the reſidences of but few Sovereign Princes.

The fine paintings in this Hoſpital are the production of the ingenious Sir James Thornhill, and they are ſo admirably finiſhed as to be ranked among the moſt capital pieces that this country has produced.

Near two thouſand old and diſabled Seamen, and one hundred boys, the ſons of Seamen, are maintained and clothed in Greenwich Hoſpital. The boys are inſtructed in navigation, and otherwiſe qualified for the ſea ſervice; but there are no Out-Penſioners belonging to this Hoſpital. The men have each

each the following allowance weekly: Seven loaves, each weighing ſixteen ounces; three pounds of beef, and two of mutton; a pint of peaſe; a pound and a quarter of cheeſe; two ounces of butter; fourteen quarts of beer; and one ſhilling, which ſum is called tobacco-money. The Boatſwains, however, are allowed two ſhillings and ſixpence a week for tobacco; and the allowance to other Officers is proportioned to their reſpective ranks. Each Penſioner alſo receives, every ſecond year, a ſuit of blue clothes, a hat, three pair of ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, five neck-cloths, three ſhirts, and two night-caps.

There are about a hundred Governors of Greenwich Hoſpital, who are ſelected from the principal Officers of State, and other perſons in high employments under the Government. The principal Officers of Greenwich Hoſpital, with their reſpective ſalaries, are,

	£.		£.
Governor, *per annum*	1000	Two Chaplains, each	100
Lieutenant Governor	300	A Phyſician, and Surgeon, each	200
Treaſurer —	200		
Three Captains, each	200	Clerk of the Checque,	100
Six Lieutenants, each	100	Auditor, —	100

THE

THE MAGDALEN.

IN the year 1758 a number of Gentlemen entered into a private ſubſcription for inſtituting a Charity for the relief of penitent Proſtitutes; and the ſcheme of reſcuing theſe unhappy women from diſeaſe, infamy, and ruin, was ſo liberally patroniſed, that the ſum advanced by the ſubſcribers in a few months amounted to 3,593l. 16s.

A ſpacious houſe in Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, which had formerly been the London Infirmary, was hired, and fitted up in a manner well adapted to the purpoſes of the Charity, for the benefit of which great numbers of unhappy women made application.

On the 28th of June, 1758, the Officers of the Houſe were elected, and a number of rules and regulations, relative to the Penitents, were agreed to, ſtipulating, among other particulars, that each Petitioner, upon admiſſion to the Magdalen, ſhall ſubſcribe to the rules of the Houſe, and engage to pay 10l. *per annum* for board, &c. which agreement, however, is to become void, provided ſuch perſon continues in the Houſe three years, or is diſmiſſed at a ſhorter period, with the approbation of the Committee. The Penitents to be divided into claſſes, according to their education and behaviour, and a certain number, who have deſerved the diſtinction, to preſide over the reſt. Their true names are to be regiſtered, but they are at liberty to aſſume feigned names; and as no reproaches are to be made for paſt

irregularities, every poſſible diſcouragement is to be given to enquiries into names or family connections. They are to wear an uniform of light grey, and their whole apparel is to be neat, but exceedingly plain. The houſhold work is to performed by the Penitents, each of whom is alſo to be employed in ſome work or buſineſs according to her ability, and to be allowed ſuch portion of her earnings as the Committee may deem proper. With reſpect to work, as well as in every other circumſtance, the utmoſt care, delicacy, and tenderneſs to be obſerved, that the Eſtabliſhment may not be conſidered as a houſe of correction, but as a ſecure retreat for unfortunate deluded females. Upon the diſcharge of any woman, with the full approbation of the Committee, a bounty, at the diſcretion of the Governors, may be allowed her, excluſive of the produce of her labour.

Some years after the inſtitution of this Charity, the Penitents were removed from the houſe in Preſcot-ſtreet, to a new and extremely neat and convenient building, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the road leading from Black-friars-bridge to St. George's-fields.

The new Magdalen-houſe is a brick building nearly in the form of a half-moon, and, together with the entrances and offices, it encloſes a ſpacious court, in the middle of which is a pool of clear water, ſurrounded with a graſs-plat. The windows are ſo contrived as effectually to exclude the Penitents from the view of paſſengers. The Chapel will contain about two thouſand perſons, and, though remarkable plain, in point of neatneſs, is not perhaps exceeded-

exceeded by any building of the kind in or about the metropolis. Here divine ſervice is performed three times every Sunday, when collections are made for the benefit of the Charity. The Magdalens are heard to join the reſponſes, &c. and they alſo ſing pſalms and hymns, in which they have been previouſly inſtructed, being accompanied by a good organ. There are two galleries for the accommodation of theſe women, who are, however, concealed from the reſt of the congregation by pieces of green canvas, ſtretched upon frames, and placed at the front of each gallery. The Magdalen continues ſtill to be very liberally patronized; and the women who have been inhabitants of this Houſe, concur in bearing ample teſtimony to the excellency of the Inſtitution.

The BOROUGH of SOUTHWARK.

THE river Thames ſeparates the county of Middleſex from Surry, in which is ſituated the Borough of Southwark. Though this is but a ſuburb of the capital, with reſpect to the ſtate of trade and population, and the number of Churches, Almshouſes, Charity-ſchools, and other public buildings, it is inferior to few of the cities of England.

In 1053 Southwark was a diſtinct Corporation; but in 1327 a grant of it was made to the City of London, and, by virtue of this grant, the Mayor of the City was to be the Bailiff of Southwark, which

he was to govern by his Deputy. Some years afterwards, however, the inhabitants regained their former privileges; but Edward VI. for the ſum of 647l. 2s. 6d. made a grant of Southwark to the City, and, in conſideration of a further ſum of five hundred marks, it was annexed to the juriſdiction of the City. By virtue of this grant, it ſtill remains ſubject to the Lord Mayor of London, under whom are a Steward and a Bailiff. The Borough of Southwark is governed by one of the twenty-ſix Aldermen of London, and paſſes under the denomination of Bridge-Without.

The Lord Lieutenant of the County, eleven Deputy Lieutenants, and a regiment of ſix companies, each company being compoſed of one hundred and fifty men, form the military government of Southwark, which is divided into two diſtricts, *viz.* the Borough Liberty, and the Clink, or Manor of Southwark. The former is within the juriſdiction of the Lord Mayor of London, who, by his Steward, holds a Court of Record every Monday at St. Margaret's-Hill, where cauſes of debt, damages, and treſpaſſes, are determined. Three Attornies are to act in this Court, and they receive their authority to practice from the Steward of the Lord Mayor.

Three Court-Leets are held in the Borough for the three following Manors: The Great Liberty, the Guildhall, and the King's Manor; and at theſe Courts, excluſive of their uſual buſineſs, are choſen the Conſtable, Ale-conners, and Fleſh-taſters.

The juriſdiction of the Clink is inveſted in the Biſhop of Wincheſter, who, beſides a Court-Leet, by

by his Steward and Bailiff, holds a Court of Record of pleas of debt, damages, and treſpaſſes.

There are two Compters in the Borough, one for the impriſonment of offenders in the Bailiwick, and the other for thoſe in the Clink Liberty. Here alſo is the Marſhalſea Priſon, being the County Gaol for felons, and the Admiralty Gaol for pirates. Near the Marſhalſea is held a Court, which was originally eſtabliſhed for the trial of cauſes between the King's domeſtic or menial ſervants; and of this Court the Knight Marſhal is Preſident, and his Steward Judge. There are four Counſellors and ſix Attornies belonging to the Marſhalſea Court, which is held every Friday, for debt, damages, and treſpaſſes, in cauſes originating ten miles round Whitehall, excepting the city of London.

The walls of the King's Bench Priſon extend nearly to that end of the principal ſtreet of the Borough, which leads towards Newington Butts. During the dreadful riots which prevailed in June, 1780, in conſequence of the diſguſt conceived by the populace on account of an Act of Parliament, granting certain privileges to the Roman Catholics, the priſon was ſet fire to by the mob, and entirely conſumed, together with the adjoining houſes of the Upper and Under Marſhal. After being rebuilt, according to a very commodious plan, the Priſon was thus conſumed, a ſhort time after the priſoners had taken poſſeſſion of their reſpective apartments. The conflagration did no injury to the lofty walls, by which the Priſon is entirely ſurrounded. The King's Bench is now (January, 1782,) again rebuilt in a

very ſubſtantial manner; and many perſons are already confined therein.

This Priſon is properly a place of confinement in all caſes triable in the Court of King's Bench. The Rules being of conſiderable extent, and the allowance and conveniences ſuperior to thoſe of the other Priſons, great numbers of debtors are induced to remove themſelves hither by Habeas Corpus.

In the Borough of Southwark, formerly ſtood a Palace, built in the reign of Henry VIII. by the Duke of Suffolk; and here was afterwards a Mint for the coinage of money, which is now converted into ſeveral ſtreets and lanes; the inhabitants formerly claimed exemption from arreſts, but this privilege has been many years aboliſhed; and the Legiſlature have erected a Court of Conſcience here, ſimilar to thoſe of London, Weſtminſter, &c.

In ancient times the Biſhops of Wincheſter had a Palace here, with a ſpacious Park; but upon the ground where theſe ſtood are formed many ſtreets, &c. and the whole goes under the denomination of Southwark-Park, and is ſtill held by leaſe of the Biſhop of Wincheſter.

During the times of Popery no leſs than eighteen houſes, ſituated on the Bank-ſide, were licenced by the Biſhops of Wincheſter for the reſidence of common proſtitutes, who were in thoſe days called Wincheſter Geeſe.

BERMOND-

BERMONDSEY CHURCH

IS built on the ſcite of the ancient Abbey of St. Saviour, Bermondſey. We are told, that, in 1089, "Peter, Richard, Oſtert, and Umbalde, Monks "*de Charitate*, came to Bermondſey, and Peter was "made firſt Prior there, by appointment of the Prior "of the Houſe called Charitié in France; by which "means this Priory of Bermondſey (being a cell to "that in France) was accounted a Priory of Aliens."

Alwin Child, the Founder of this Houſe, died in 1094; and King "William Rufus gave to the "Monks his manour of Bermondſey, with the ap-"purtenances, and builded for them there a new "great Church."

This Abbey being ſurrended to Henry VIII. Sir Thomas Pope pulled down the old Abbey Church, and built a large houſe of ſtone and timber, ſince the property of the Earls of Suſſex.

Bermondſey Church was built by the Priors, and conſiderably enlarged, or rather rebuilt, in 1608. In the front is a piazza, ſupported by ſix columns. The altar-piece is of oak, with good paintings of Moſes and Aaron on the ſides. The organ is a fine one; and there are many monuments, and ſome tablets with inſcriptions of charitable donations.

There is an antique gate entering the Church-yard, ſouthwards; and the remains of the ancient Abbey walls are yet to be ſeen,

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, CORNHILL.

THIS Church is ſaid to be the oldeſt in London, though the authority for this aſſertion is doubtful. On a table chained in the ancient Church was an inſcription, importing that it was founded by Lucius, the firſt Chriſtian King of Britain, in the 179th year after Chriſt. Be this as it may, this inſcription is ſtill preſerved, and hangs in a table againſt a pillar. Ancients Writers have, however, given it as their opinion, that Weſtminſter-Abbey, not St. Peter's, was the Church founded by King Lucius.

Indiſputably, St. Peter's is a very ancient Church, even what may be called the modern edifice bearing venerable marks of antiquity. The body of the Church is of ſtone, and the tower of brick-work, on the top of which is a large golden key, inſtead of a fane, or weather-cock. The inſide of the Church is ſupported by very ſtrong pillars; and there are a very great variety of monuments, ſome of them near four hundred years old.

Formerly, on Whitſun-Monday, all the Rectors of London, with the Livery, Mayor, and Sheriffs, uſed to go in proceſſion through Cornhill and Cheapſide, to St. Paul's Church-yard, on the north ſide of which they were met by the proceſſion of that Church.

Acroſs the Church of St. Peter, between the pulpit and the altar, runs an ancient carved framing of oak.—The laſt repair of this Church took place in 1773.

THE

THE ARTILLERY HOUSE AND GROUND

IN ancient times a place called the Artillery-Yard, or Garden, was ſituated in or near Hog-lane, Shoreditch, to which the Gunners of the Tower uſed to repair every Thurſday; and levelling braſs pieces of artillery againſt a butt of earth, erected for that purpoſe, diſcharged them for their exerciſe: And it is within the memory of many perſons living that the London Artillery Company uſed to go out annually into the fields near the city, and engage in mock fights, which, in the vulgar phraſe, was called "Storming the Dunghill."

The preſent Artillery-Houſe and Ground are ſituated on the weſt ſide of what was Bunhill-fields-road: The whole is encloſed either by a high wall or houſes, and about weſtward on Bunhill row, and ſouthward on Chiſwell-ſtreet. The Houſe is a very ſtrong, handſome ſtone building, in which the Officers hold their entertainments, and which ſerves as a repoſitory for arms, and a place in which to keep the archieves of the Company. The Lord Mayor is generally Commander in Chief of the Trained-Bands, and ſome of the Aldermen are ſubordinate Officers. They conſiſt of ſix regiments, the Blue, the Green, the White, the Orange, the Yellow, and the Red. Theſe uſed to exerciſe, annually, in the month of Auguſt, on different days; each houſekeeper in the city paying a man, or half the expence of a man's daily

daily labour, according to the rents of their houſes. Within a few years theſe exerciſes have been held only once every third year.

Soon after the riotous exceſſes committed by the mob, in June, 1780, many reſpectable Citizens aſſociated in military bodies, for the protection of themſelves and others; and a plan is at this time (Feb. 1782) in agitation, for uniting the London Aſſociation with the Artillery Company, which will probably prove, as far as military proceedings can prove, the ſafeguard of civil liberty.

NEWGATE.

THE original Gate which bore this name was of very great antiquity; but being deſtroyed by the great fire of London, in 1666, was rebuilt in the moſt ſubſtantial manner, and appropriated to the reception of traitors, felons, and debtors: But crimes have ſo multiplied of late years, owing to the encreaſe of the inhabitants, and to laws, which have rendered capital many offences not formerly deemed ſo, that this building was found inadequate for the purpoſes of a common Gaol for London and Middleſex; wherefore it has been pulled down, and a very large building erected inſtead thereof, juſt without the ancient city wall, fronting the Old Bailey, meaſuring in length three hundred feet, and forty-ſix in height from the level of the ſtreet; but the foundations are ſunk

ſunk thirty feet below the ſurface. The outer walls are of Portland ſtone; the building is "ruſti-"cated to the top, and the corners and dreſſings "are of the Doric order."

The Keeper's houſe is ſituated in the center, and conſiſts of three ſtories of two rooms each. On the ſides of the Keeper's houſe are the Lodges of the Turnkeys, and theſe three buildings have windows to the ſtreets; but all the other windows are on the inſide. There is a communication between the Lodges and the ſeveral parts of the Priſons, "which is di-"vided into three diſtinct Priſons, forming three "quadrangles, or inner courts. the center of which "is the largeſt." This is appropriated to the reception of men charged wtth felony; on three ſides of which are rooms for their confinement, and on the fourth, which fronts the back part of the Keeper's houſe, is the Chapel, wirh the ſeveral paſſages leading to it. This quadrangle is eighty feet by forty-eight, having an arcade under the Chapel, where the priſoners walk in bad weather. The court and arcade are paved with Purbeck ſtone. On the eaſt of this quadrangle are the cells where capital convicts are confined.

Adjoining to the Chapel are rooms appropriated to the uſe of priſoners who are able to pay for better lodgings. The two other courts of the Priſon are of the ſame kind, but one third leſs than the central court. One of theſe is appropriated for felons, and the other for debtors. The whole number of rooms s about ſeventy, excluſive of the cells, which are eighteen. "On the top of the building is a large re-

ſervoir

" ſervoir, from which is conveyed water to waſh " the privies of all the ſeveral rooms, which are fixed " immediately under the reſervoirs, thereby preventing any accumulated filth from annoying the Priſon."

During the dreadful riots in June, 1780, the lawleſs mob forced the doors of Newgate, broke into the Keeper's houſe, threw his furniture into the ſtreet, ſet fire to the building, which was ſo far deſtroyed and damaged, that it is thought 20,000l. will not pay the expence of repairing it. The cells are now * fit for the reception of condemned priſoners; but felons, before trial, are committed either to the Compters, or to New Priſon, which is the County Gaol.

A late application has been made to Parliament, and there is no doubt but an ample ſum will be granted for the effectual reparation of Newgate.

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* February, 1782.

THE MEUSE.

THE Meuſe (anciently ſpelt Mewſe) was ſo called, becauſe in former times the King's Falcons were there kept by his Majeſty's Falconer. This place is ſituated contiguous to Charing-croſs. King Henry VIII. was the firſt Monarch who had ſtables there, which were burnt down in 1534, and many fine horſes loſt; but the ſtables were rebuilt in the reign of Edward VI. and Queen Mary.

The preſent Meuſe is a large and ſumptuous edifice of brick and ſtone, before which is a very large gravelled court-yard, reaching down to Charing-croſs, for exerciſing the horſes, and a convenient pond in the middle for watering them.

The building conſiſts of a double range of ſtables, with many of the fineſt horſes in Europe on each ſide of each range. The names of the principal horſes are affixed over their reſpective ſtalls. Here are kept the horſes which draw his Majeſty's ſtate coach. Moſt of the horſes in theſe ſtables are very fine animals, many of them brought from his Majeſty's German dominions, and others are preſents from foreign Powers.

A Flanders horſe, the property of King George II. died in theſe ſtables at the age of forty-four years.—The Meuſe is well worthy the viſits of the curious; but the ſervants, who ſhew the noble beaſts, expect a preſent for indulging their curioſity.

THE KING'S THEATRE in the HAY-MARKET.

THIS very extenſive building is ſituated nearly at the bottom of the weſt ſide of the Hay-market. The front is of brick, and from the inelegance and meanneſs of its ſtructure, it appears to have been intended to ſerve merely as a common entrance for the Auditors, and to diſtinguiſh the building from an ordinary dwelling-houſe. But the inſide amply compenſates for the defects of the front; for here a proſpect is exhibited equally ſuperb and elegant, and every poſſible attention has been obſerved to adapt the place to the convenience of theatrical exhibitions. The ſtage is more ſpacious than that of any other Theatre in England, and therefore proceſſions and other gaudy pageants, are ſeen here with peculiar advantage.

At this Theatre Italian Operas are exhibited in the winter, the moſt celebrated inſtrumental and vocal Performers, and the moſt capital Dancers in Europe being engaged at very extravagant ſalaries. The Houſe is frequented by the firſt perſonages in the kingdom; and there is no place of public entertainment ſo often honoured with the preſence of the Royal Family.

Though the terms of admiſſion are high, and though the Houſe is crowded on every night of performance with a brilliant company, the emolument of

of the Proprietors is by no means proportioned to their arduous endeavours for affording univerſal ſatisfaction. This deficiency ariſes from the extravagant demands exacted from the Managers by foreign Performers, ſeveral of whom have of late years been known to realize upwards of 2000l. in the courſe of one ſeaſon; but in this ſum is included the profits ariſing from their reſpective benefits.

When the King of Denmark viſited England, in the year 1768, he gave a grand maſqued ball at this Theatre, where it is computed that upwards of two thouſand five hundred perſons of diſtinction were preſent; and from that period there have been ſeveral maſquerades here every ſeaſon. On occaſion of theſe entertainments the pit is covered ſo as to be made level with the ſtage, and the muſical Performers are placed in the front ſeats of the gallery; and thus the Theatre is converted into a moſt ſpacious and ſuperb apartment, illuminated with chandeliers, and an immenſe number of ſmall glaſs lamps of different colours, which are diſpoſed into a vaſt variety of ingenious devices.

On maſquerade nights the doors are opened at ten o'clock, and about one a line being drawn round four ſmall temporary poſts, a ſpace is formed, wherein the principal Dancers belonging to the Houſe entertain the company for about three quarters of an hour. After this, the Performers, who had played to the Opera Dancers retire, and another Band ſound their inſtruments, thereby ſignifying that they are ready to accompany ſuch as chuſe to form parties for country dances, which generally continue, with little interruption,

ruption, till about five in the morning. On theſe occaſions ſometimes ſuperb ſuppers are provided, conſiſting of delicacies of almoſt every deſcription, and at other times cold collations of poultry, hams, &c. with ſweetmeats, confectionary, wines, &c. are elegantly ſerved to the company in apartments above ſtairs, one of which is large enough to accommodate four hundred people.

No perſons are admitted on maſquerade nights, unleſs they are previouſly provided with tickets, which are ſometimes one guinea, and ſometimes two guineas each. The prices on Opera nights are, boxes 10s. 6d. pit 5s. gallery 3s. 6d.

We truſt that few of our Country Readers will be fond of viſiting maſquerades; and to thoſe who are wiſe enough to abſent themſelves from ſuch amuſements, a picture of one maſquerade may give an idea of them all:—For at theſe entertainments, though a few make an attempt at wit, the generality contrive to render themſelves as fooliſh as poſſible. Let us imagine a group of figures, from eight hundred to two thouſand, of all ranks of life, in ſtudied diſguiſes, contriving who beſt can play the fool, and we ſhall have no bad idea of the ſcene: For inſtance, a Juſtice of the Peace, ignorant of the law.—A Biſhop in petticoats.—A Player without voice, or motion theatrical.—A Harlequin ſtiff in the joints.—A young Girl as a Bridewell-boy.—A figure of Fortune, who has nothing to beſtow.—An Oxonian without learning; and a Cantab without loyalty.—A Sailor who never was at ſea, and a Soldier who hates the ſmell of gunpowder.—A Lawyer without

out a Client; and a Jew, by whom no one would be gulled.—A group of Maids, who have been grandmothers; and another of Batchelors, with fifty children—in the Foundling Hoſpital.—A Muſician, who cannot play; and a Rope-dancer, who cannot walk.—A Votary of Bacchus perfectly ſober; and a ſober Citizen ſeriouſly drunk.—A number of Girls, who have been ten years on the town, and too many in the high line of ſuch promotion.—Engliſhmen born in Ireland; and Scotsmen who never croſſed the Tweed.—Witches, Nuns, Friars, Beggars, and Noſegay-girls, without number.—And ſuch is a maſquerade!

ELY-PLACE, HOLBORN,

IS ſituated oppoſite St. Andrew's Church, was founded near eight hundred years ſince, and was formerly the manor of William de Luda, who dying in 1297, bequeathed the houſe and premiſes to his ſucceſſors, in whoſe poſſeſſion it has continued till within about five years, when the Biſhop of Ely reſigned the whole premiſes for a valuable conſideration.

It was called Ely-houſe till very lately, but a handſome ſtreet being now erected on part of the ſcite, the old name of Ely-place is revived. The antient Chapel is yet ſtanding, but effectually repaired.

paired. This building is of Gothic architecture, and calculated to ſtand many hundred years. The pulpit and organ are painted in imitation of oak, and the altar-piece is remarkably beautiful, in the center of which is a dove encloſed in a triangle, from all p...ts of which iſſues a radiance of glory. The Commandments are written with black letters on a blue ground, and the Creed and Lord's Prayer with gold on a blue ground. There are galleries on each ſide the Chapel, well lighted by the Gothic windows. The pavement is of ſquares of black and white marble.

On the diſſolution of the Monaſteries by Hen. VIII. an antient mitre, in ſtone, was found, on which is cut the date 1548, which is fixed in the wall of a public-houſe newly built in Chapel-court, Ely-place, and is called the Mitre Alehouſe. There is a large ſpot of ground yet to be built on, formerly the orchard and gardens of the Biſhops of Ely. It is remarkable of Ely Chapel, that all the pillars of ſo weighty a building ſtand on piles of old oak.

THE NEW SESSIONS HOUSE,
(For the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.)

BAPTIST HICKES, a Mercer, in Cheapſide, was knighted in the beginning of the reign of James I. and having acquired a very large fortune in trade, he built in St. John's-ſtreet a ſhire-houſe for the Juſtices of Middleſex to hold their ſeſſions in, called Hickes's-hall, which coſt him 900l. Sir Baptiſt was afterwards created Lord Hickes, Viſcount Campden, of Campden, in Glouceſterſhire, and died Oct. 18, 1629.

Hickes's-hall having lately fallen to decay, an Act of Parliament paſſed in the 18th George III. for erecting a new Seſſions-houſe for the county of Middleſex; for which purpoſe a large ſpot of ground was purchaſed at the ſouth-weſt corner of Clerkenwell-Green, and a moſt ſubſtantial and elegant edifice is thereon erected. The front is of no regular order of architecture, but may be called *Compoſite*. There are four very elegant columns in front, of the Doric order, and the decorations are very elegant, in the center of which is a carving of his preſent Majeſty, and on the ſides figures of Juſtice and Mercy; over which are the arms of the county of Middleſex, finely executed in marble: Theſe are three daggers, called ſeaxes, from our Saxon anceſtors.

The building conſiſts of a public court for trial, a place of confinement for priſoners waiting to be called

called as they may be wanted, apartments for the Clerk of the Peace, a ſpacious room for the reſidence of the Cryer and Houſe keeper, a large room for the Magiſtrates to dine in, a room for the uſe of the Grand Jury, and every other accommodation ſuitable to the buſineſs of the county.

When proper preparations had been made for erecting this edifice, the Duke of Northumberland, preceded by the Magiſtrates of Middleſex, proceeded to the ſpot, to lay the firſt ſtone, which is done by ſtriking that ſtone with a mallet. A hole was made in the ſtone for the reception of a ſquare bottle of white flint glaſs, in which were put a five guinea piece of George I. and of the preſent reign a guinea, a half guinea, a five and three-penny piece, a halfpenny, and a farthing, with a printed ſheet of paper in Latin and Engliſh, of the latter of which the following is a copy:—"The firſt ſtone of this Seſſion-houſe, "erected for the uſe of the county of Middleſex, and "for other good and neceſſary purpoſes, for the better "preſervation of the King's ſervice in the ſaid "county, in purſuance of an Act of Parliament, "made and paſſed in the eighteenth year of the reign "of King George the Third, was laid by the moſt "noble and puiſſant Prince, Hugh, Duke and Earl "of Northumberland, Cuſtos Rotulorum of the ſaid "County, at the requeſt, and in the preſence of the "Commiſſioners appointed for building this ſaid "Seſſion-houſe, on Friday, the 20th day of Auguſt, "MDCCLXXIX."

This Seſſion-houſe was opened for the diſpatch of legal buſineſs in April, 1782.

THE

THE SIX CLERKS OFFICE.

THIS is a ſubſtantial and ſpacious building, the front of which is towards Chancery-lane, and the body of the edifice within the north corner of Lincoln's-inn-gardens. The front of the building is of ſtone, two ſtories high, built in the moſt ſubſtantial modern manner; and there are two wings of brick, one of which, almoſt abutting on Holborn, is the "Inrollment Office and Lodge." Behind the Six Clerks Office is an oblong court, more than ſeventy feet in width, on the oppoſite ſide of which, facing Lincoln's-inn-fields, and overlooking the Gardens, is a noble ſtone edifice, containing ſeveral ſuits of chambers for the Gentlemen of the Law. It is four ſtories high, and has four rows of twenty-one windows each. On the top is a ſtone baluſtrade, and the whole edifice has an appearance of elegant ſimplicity. Acroſs the north-end of the oblong court abovementioned, runs a new ſuit of chambers, from thoſe juſt mentioned to the Six Clerks Office.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THIS is a ſpacious and lofty building, hung with rich tapeſtry, repreſenting the deſtruction of the Spaniſh armada, and wrought with uncommon ingenuity.

At the upper end of the apartment is the Throne, on which the King is ſeated at the times of opening and cloſing the Parliament, giving his aſſent to Bills, and on other ſolemn occaſions; and previous to entering the Houſe his Majeſty retires into an adjoining apartment, called the Princes Chamber, where he puts on his robes, crown, and the other enſigns of royalty. There is a ſeat for the Prince of Wales on the right hand of the Throne, and one for the next of blood on the left. The ſeats for the young Peers, who are unqualified to vote, are behind the Throne.

Below the Throne, and on the right hand thereof, are the ſeats for the two Archbiſhops, and ſtill lower is the ſeat on which the Biſhops ſit. Thoſe Peers who rank above Barons ſit on the oppoſite ſide of the Houſe. If they are Barons, the Preſident of the King's Council, and the Lord Privy Seal, ſit above all Dukes, Marquiſſes, and Earls; and the Lord Marſhal, Lord Steward, and Lord Chamberlain, rank above all thoſe Members of the Houſe who are of equal degree of Nobility with themſelves.

The Dignitaries of the Law ſit upon wool-packs, which are placed juſt above the Throne. The place deſtined

deſtined for the Lord High Chancellor is that neareſt the Throne. The Lord Chancellor is Speaker of the Houſe of Lords. The Lord Chief Juſtice, the Maſter of the Rolls, and the other Judges, ſit on the other two wool-packs, which are placed parallel to that on which the Lord Chancellor ſits. The Judges are adviſed with in points of law, but they do not vote in the Houſe; becauſe, as queſtions are agitated here which are afterwards to be determined in the Courts of Law, if they were to vote on ſome occaſions, they would prejudge in their legiſlative, thoſe caſes to be afterwards determined by them in their judicial capacity. The reaſon of the Sages of the Law being ſeated on wool-packs is, that they may preſerve the recollection of the high importance of the woollen manufactory, the ſtaple of this kingdom.

While his Majeſty is in the Houſe the Lords ſit uncovered, and the Judges ſtand, till the Sovereign ſignifies his permiſſion that they may be ſeated; and in the abſence of the King, the Lords do honour to the Throne. The Judges are permitted to ſeat themſelves, but not to be covered until the Lord Chancellor ſignifies, that the Lords conſent to their being ſo. The King's Council, and the Maſters in Chancery may alſo ſit, but muſt not be covered on any conſideration.

The Lords take cognizance of treaſons, and other high crimes; try perſons impeached by the Commons; but no oath being adminiſtered, they acquit or condemn, by laying their right hand upon the breaſt, and ſaying, *Guilty, or Not Guilty*, UPON MY HONOUR. The Houſe of Lords receives appeals from

from the inferior Courts, and has power to reverſe the decrees of Chancery. There is no appeal from this Tribunal.

The Members of this Houſe have the privilege of nominating proxies to vote for them; but theſe muſt be perſonally entered at the commencement of each Parliament. If the *contents* and *non-contents* are equal, the queſtion paſſes in the negative, the Speaker, unleſs he be a Peer of the realm, not being qualified to vote.

The Houſe of Lords is ſituated in Palace-yard, and is entered by a flight of ſteps under a ſtone portico.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THIS was originally dedicated to St. Stephen, and afterwards it was converted into a Collegiate Church. King Edward VI. appropriated this building to the reception of the Repreſentatives of the Commons of England. The room, which is both ſpacious and lofty, is wainſcotted from the floor to the cieling. On each ſide of the Houſe is a narrow gallery; and over the entrance is a gallery, with a number of ſtuffed ſeats, riſing above each other, wherein perſons who are not Members of the Houſe, are admitted. Theſe galleries are ſupported by ſlender iron pillars, ornamented with Corinthian capitals.

At

At the upper end of the Houſe is a raiſed ſeat, curiouſly ornamented, for the Speaker, and before the Speaker is a table, at which the two Clerks of Parliament ſit. The Speaker and the two Clerks wear gowns in the Houſe, as do the Profeſſors of the Law in Term time; but no other Members wear robes, excepting that the four Repreſentatives of the city of London, on the firſt day of every new Parliament, appear in ſcarlet gowns, and ſit together near the Speaker.

The Members of the Houſe of Commons form the Grand Inqueſt of the Engliſh nation, and have equal ſhare with the Lords in making laws.

Forty Members muſt be preſent in order to conſtitute a Houſe, and eight are neceſſary to form a Committee. The Members of this Houſe vote by aye and no; and if it is doubtful which has the greateſt number, the queſtion is decided by a diviſion. If the queſtion reſpects any matter already before the Houſe, the noes retire into the Lobby; but if a Bill, Petition, &c. is meant to be introduced, thoſe in favour of the queſtion go out. In Committees of the whole Houſe, the diviſions are conducted by changing ſides, the ayes taking the right, and the noes the oppoſite ſide of the Chair.

All Money Bills originate in the Houſe of Commons, becauſe the ſupplies are raiſed by the people, and therefore the Commons will not permit the Lords to introduce the ſmalleſt alteration in Bills of this kind. This Houſe, as well as that of the Lords,

has ſeveral Committee rooms, and other handſome apartments; and both Houſes are connected by a long paſſage, the floor of which is matted.

SIR ASHTON LEVER'S MUSEUM; OR, THE HOLOPHUSICON.

THIS extenſive and variegated collection of natural curioſities is depoſited in Leiceſter-houſe, ſituated on the north ſide of Leiceſter-ſquare. This ſpacious building was formerly the property of the Leiceſter family; and at different periods it has been inhabited by the younger branches of the Royal Family of England.

Round the grand ſtair-caſe are placed great numbers of warlike inſtruments of different nations, together with ſkins of ſerpents, teeth, horns, a crocodile, a ſea-lioneſs, the jaws of ſharks, heads of ſeveral animals, an elephant's tuſh, weighing one hundred and thirteen pounds, &c. &c.

Among the curioſities upon the ſtair-caſe, are the foſſil, head and horns of an animal ſuppoſed to be of the ſpecies of the elk, or mooſe deer; the head and tuſhes of a whale from Greenland; the manati, a large docile animal inhabiting the land and rivers of Africa and South America.

The

The room into which viſitors are firſt introduced is called the Native Foſſil Room. Here are a great number of glaſs-caſes, containing curious ores, ſtones, pebbles, ſpars, foſſils, chryſtal-mundic, &c. together with a great number of birds in the fineſt preſervation; and the beautiful and diverſified plumage of theſe ſubjects produces the moſt agreeable effect. Among others in this room, is the rhinoceros bird, ſo called from the large and hornified configuration of its beak, together with a pea-hen, which, at eleven years old, put forth the plumage of the cock of the ſame ſpecies.

The next apartment is the Extraneous Foſſil Room. Here are to be ſeen the humming-bird, the king bird of Paradiſe, the pelican, and many others. The pelican, which is a water fowl, has a bag or bladder under its throat, wherein it depoſits ſmall fiſh, which this creature either devours at leiſure, or carries to its young. By bending the neck, the bag is preſſed againſt the breaſt, and the fiſh is forced out. Hence ariſes the fable of the pelican's feeding its young with its own entrails. The extraneous foſſils in this room conſiſt of horns, bones, woods, plants, ſhells, entrochi, echini in chalk and flint, belemnites, pediculi, teeth and palates of fiſh, nauticuli, &c. By ſome great revolutions in the ſyſtem of the earth, theſe ſubjects remained buried therein for many ages.

The third apartment is the Shell Room, where is depoſited a fine collection of ſea-eggs, muſſels, cockles, limpets, clamps, ſpikes, mitres, ſpirals, dippers, olives, liveries, figs, turnips, ſuns, barnacles, tuns, trumpets, helmets, and a great number of other

curious ſhells. Among the birds in this room are the ſilver pheaſant of China, the bird of Paradiſe, the cormorant, a brood of partridges, conſiſting of the cock, the hen, and ſeventeen chickens, beſides two eggs. Both the birds and the eggs are in the fineſt ſtate of preſervation.

The next apartment is called the Argus Pheaſant Room. Among other birds, here are ſeen the Jamaica flamingo, a vulture from Gibraltar, large cockatoo, nondeſcript hawk, male and female ſwan, eagle, white pea-fowl, demoiſelle of Numidia, zebra bird, curaſſo, with the argus pheaſant from China, a bird of an elegant and majeſtic form, and of ſingularly beautiful plumage. The beaſts in this room are, a large Greenland bear, leopard, royal tyger, Mexican hog, Perſian lynx, otter, badger, beaver, ſublimart, opoſſum, &c. &c. Here is alſo ſeen the ichneumon, a ſpecies of the weaſel, which was formerly worſhipped by the Egyptians.

The four apartments abovementioned are in front, and leaving the laſt, and turning to the right, you enter the Hippopotamus Room, where are ſeen a young hippopotamus, and a young rhinoceros, old hector, a lion brought from the Tower of London, ſhamoiſe, a kind of goat, from the hide of which is made the ſhamoiſe, or ſhammy leather, armadillo, flying ſquirrel from the Eaſt Indies, porcupine, tailleſs-maucau, petril-noſed-bat, the ant-eater from South America, and a great number of other curious animals. Here alſo are caſes of butterflies, moths, ſcorpions, tarantula, beetles, ſpiders, graſshoppers, &c. &c.

The

The ſixth apartment is called the Antique Room; and it contains ſeveral curious antiquities of Rome, Perſia, Germany, England, and other countries. Among other curioſities in this place, are a beautiful Roman font, or earthen baſon, on which is painted the repreſentation of a naval engagement, and ſeveral emblematical figures; together with a boſs-buffalo, an Angora goat, and ſome other beaſts.

After this you are introduced to the Buſtard Room, ſo called on account of its containing a cock buſtard from Norfolk, which weighed twenty-nine pounds. Here alſo are a penguin from Falkland's Iſlands, which has almoſt as near a reſemblance to a fiſh as a bird; the velvet ſhouldered peacock from Japan, American man of war birds, golden bird of Paradiſe, yellow and ſcarlet breaſted touchan from South America, ſpoon-bill, eagles, falcons, hawks, &c.

The Peacock Pheaſant Room is ſo called on account of its containing a bird of that name, brought from China, which is remarkable for its beautiful plumage. Here alſo are the caſſowary from Java, the albatroſs from the Cape of Good Hope, the crowned African, and the Cyprus crane, the golden and ring pheaſants, the Manderine duck, the American ſcarlet curlew, the golden eagle, the eagle-owl, &c. &c.

In the Reptile Room, among a great variety of other articles, are the following: A rattle-ſnake, polypus, bull frog, camelion, guana, with torpeds, ſnakes, ſerpents, and lizards.

The following, and a great number of other curious ſubjects, are to be ſeen in the Fiſh or Coral Room: The wolf-fiſh, frog-fiſh, monk-fiſh, toad fiſh, porcupine-fiſh, needle-fiſh, file and variegated file-fiſh, ſaw-fiſh, dolphin, electrical eel, ſpider-crab, grampus, ſcarlet gurnard, remora, and corals in a vaſt variety.

In the Monkey Room is ſeen a numerous collection of that ſpecies of animal. Here are a young male and female orangoutang, the large African baboon, the long-armed monkey, the dog-faced monſter, the ſilky or lion monkey from Braſil, &c. &c.

From the Monkey Room the company are introduced to the Oſtrich and Miſcellaneous Room, which contains muſical inſtruments, tobacco-pipes, &c. from China, and other parts of the Eaſt Indies; here alſo are ſhells, woods, and birds eggs; writings by perſons without hands or feet; the egg and young of the oſtrich. One of the moſt curious ſubjects in this room, and indeed in the whole collection, is a horſe, of which the following is an account, extracted from a book, written by George Simon Winter, and printed at Nuremberg in 1687: "This horſe was a "fine ſnow white ſtallion, out of the ſtud of the "old Count of Oldenburg. The Count gave him to "the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. He was kept in "the ſtables of the Landgrave twenty years, where "he died. He was a horſe of a fine form and "movement, his mane was in ſeveral parts three, "four, and four and a half ells long; but the hair "of his tail was ſeven, eight, and even nine ells "long.

" long. An ell is near two Engliſh feet. I have " ſeveral of ſuch hairs now in my poſſeſſion, which, " by the order of the Upper Maſter of the Horſe, " were brought me by the Groom, George Benden, " who had for a long time the care of this horſe. " The abovementioned Upper Maſter of the Horſe, " when he was a Page at Court, often rode him in " the riding-ſchool, as he told me himſelf. The " main and tail were kept very clean in the ſtable, " and encloſed in a leathern bag, and he was thus " brought into the riding-ſchool. But when the " Landgrave rode him, the mane and tail were in a " red velvet bag; but if the bags were not uſed, " then the ſervant carried the mane in his hand, and " two other ſervants ſupported the tail."

The oſtrich in this room ſtands near ſeven feet in height, and when living his wings would have extended almoſt nine feet. By way of contraſt to this enormous creature, a pair of humming birds are placed in the ſame caſe. The oſtrich is the largeſt and the humming bird the ſmalleſt of the feathered creation.

After viewing the rooms already deſcribed, the company deſcend to the range of apartments beneath, the firſt of which is called the Wardrobe, where are depoſited habits for men and women of various nations; and among them are Ladies ſhoes from China, and Turkiſh and Perſian ſlippers, &c. &c. In this room alſo are ſhewn a ſuit of armour, and ſome articles of apparel, worn by Oliver Cromwell; and theſe denote him to have been a man of a very athletic form.

The

The next apartment is the Otaheite Room, in which are a great number of the dreſſes, ornaments, domeſtic utenſils, idols, &c. of the uncultivated inhabitants of the country.

A number of warlike inſtruments are placed in an apartment called the Club Room. Many of the clubs are carved with much ingenuity, and ſome of them are ſo exceedingly heavy, that the ſavage nations by whom ſuch maſſy implements are uſed, muſt poſſeſs uncommon ſtrength and agility to wield them with ſucceſs.

The Sandwich Iſland Room contains a great number of curious Indian habits, bows, ornaments, idols, &c. &c. And in the court behind the houſe one of the offices is converted into a place for an elephant and a zebra, which, when living, were the property of the Queen, who was graciouſly pleaſed to preſent them to Sir Aſhton Lever, for the purpoſe of enriching his Holophuſicon, which, as the word implies, is a diſplay of nature; and it may be truly ſaid, that this opulent and extenſive metropolis does not contain a collection of natural curioſities more deſerving the attention of the intelligent and curious.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

OF this venerable and magnificent fabric, the depoſitory of the great and diſtinguiſhed, it is impoſſible to aſcertain the origin: But we learn that ſoon after the year of Chriſt 600, Sebert, King of the Eaſt Saxons, having been converted to the Chriſtian faith by St. Auſtin, built a Church at Thorney, weſtward of London, on a ſpot where a Temple of Apollo had formerly ſtood. This edifice was enlarged by Offa, King of the Mercians; but the building being deſtroyed by the Danes, King Edgar granted two charters for its re-edification. The ruins of the old Church were taken away, and a new one built, in the form of a croſs, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor.

Henry III. in 1220, laid the firſt ſtone of a new Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. About twenty-five years afterwards he cauſed the Church and ſteeple to be taken down, and they were rebuilt at the end of twenty-three years after his death. Henry VII. about the year 1502, cauſed the Chapel built by Henry III. to be pulled down, and the preſent building, called Henry the Seventh's Chapel, to be erected. This place is deſtined for the interment of the Royal Family.

Weſtminſter Abbey was deſpoiled of its ornaments in the reign of Henry VIII. and was greatly defaced in that of Charles I. but Sir Chriſtophen Wren, and other Architects, have erected two towers, with other orna-

ornaments, and over one of these towers is a chamber, in which died Mr. Bradshaw, who passed sentence of death on Charles I.

The north gate is said to have been built by Richard II. and obtained the name of the "Beautiful" or "Solomon's" Gate, for its superior elegance. Over this gate is a fine window of stained glass, and another stained window over the west door, from which last is a fine view of almost the whole building, which of its kind is, perhaps, the noblest in the world.

Opposite the west door is the Choir, which is entered by a pair of iorn-gates. Gothic arches support the stalls, and the floor is of black and white marble. This Choir is remarkably beautiful: Near the pulpit is a fine portrait of Richard the IId. and the altar is of white marble, brought from the Chapel at Whitehall, by the command of Queen Anne. On the sides of the altar are marble doors, opening into the Chapel of Henry VII. through which our Sovereigns pass for refreshment on the day of Coronation. The Choir is enclosed by a fine ballustre, and paved with Mosaic work, (supposed to be the finest in the world,) laid down by Abbot Ware, in 1272.

There are two ascents to the roof of the Abbey, one from the west corner of the north-cross, and the other from the east corner of the south.

We now proceed to give an account of the tombs, &c. in this Abbey, where, entering at the north door, and turning to the left hand, is seen the monument of

of Sir William Sanderſon, Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to Charles I. He died in 1676, aged 90.—Sir C. Wager, died 1743, aged 77.—Admiral Vernon, whoſe buſt is crowned with a wreath of laurel.—John Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle, who died in 1711, aged 50.—William Cavendiſh, Duke of Newcaſtle, and his Ducheſs. This Duke died in 1676, aged 83.—Sir Peter Warren. The monument is of white marble. He died in 1742, aged 48.—Dr. Hugh Chamberlain, who died in 1728, aged 84.—Henry Purcell, Eſq; whoſe muſical merit is thus expreſſed on the monument: "Here lies Henry Purcell, who left this life "and is gone to that bleſſed place, where only his "harmony can be exceeded."—Americue de Courcy, Baron Kinſale, who died in 1719, aged 57. The privilege of the Barons of Kinſale to wear their hats before the King, owes its origin to the valour of John de Courcy, Earl of Ulſter, to whom it was granted by King John, in conſideration of his ſignal valour.—Sir Thomas Duppa, in his youth an attendant on Charles II. when Prince of Wales. He died in 1694, aged 75.—Sir Iſaac Newton. The monument of this firſt of Aſtronomers and Mathematicians, repreſents Sir Iſaac reclining on four volumes, entitled "Divinity, Chronology, Optics, and Phil. "Prim. Math." On the back-ground is a pyramid, projecting from which is a celeſtial globe, whereon the courſe of the comet in 1680 is repreſented, and upon the globe ſits a figure of Aſtronomy, &c. Sir Iſaac died in 1726, aged 84.—James, Earl Stanhope. This monument appears in ſome degree a copy of the laſt; and they are placed on the oppoſite ſides of the gate leading into the Choir. His Lordſhip died at the

the age of 47, in 1721.—Thomas Thynne, Eſq; This Gentleman was aſſaſſinated in his own coach, at noon day, in Pall-mall, by the contrivance of Count Koningſmarch, who, after the murder of Mr. Thynne, hoped to marry his widow; but abhorring his barbarity, ſhe rejected his overtures. Some years after ſhe was married to the great Duke of Somerſet.—Dr. Richard Buſby, the celebrated Grammarian, who died in 1695.—Robert South, D. D. This is a figure in a canonical habit, reclining on a cuſhion, with a ſkull in one hand, and a book in the other. This celebrated Divine died in 1716.—Near the monument of Dr. South is an iron gate, by which you paſs to ten encloſed Chapels.

In St. Benedict's Chapel the following are the remarkable monuments: Here is a tomb of free-ſtone, encloſed with iron rails, and upon this tomb lies the image of Archbiſhop Langham, who was a Monk, Prior, and Abbot of Weſtminſter. He was choſen Biſhop of London, but the See of Ely being at that time vacant, he choſe the latter. He was made Prieſt Cardinal by Pope Urban V. and afterwards Biſhop Cardinal of Preneſte by Gregory XI. He died in 1376. Frances, Counteſs of Hertford. This is on the exact ſpot where anciently ſtood the altar of St. Benedict. The Counteſs is repreſented in her robes.—Dr. Gabriel Goodman, repreſented in his robes, and in a kneeling poſture. This Gentleman removed the learned Cambden from a ſtate of obſcurity, and defrayed the charge of many of his journies in ſearch of antiquities. He died in 1601.—The daughter of Dr. Dolben, Archbiſhop of York.—The Counteſs of Kildare; and the Archbiſhop Spotſwood.—Depart-

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ing from this Chapel, you perceive the old wooden monument of King Sebert, who, as already obſerved, firſt built a Church in this place.—Here alſo a Moſaic monument upon the wall is dedicated to the memory of the children of Henry III. and Edward I.

The Chapel of St. Edmund. Here is ſeen upon a tomb of grey marble, a wooden figure, plated with gilt copper, of Henry de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. He was killed at Bayonne in 1296.—The figures of the Earl and Counteſs of Shrewſbury lie upon a table of black marble, which is ſupported by a white pedeſtal.—Sir Richard Peckſtall, Maſter of the Buckhounds to Queen Elizabeth.—Here is the tomb of Humphrey Bourchier, ſon of John Bourchier, Lord Barners. He was ſlain in the battle of Barnet-field, fighting in the cauſe of Edward IV. in the year 1471.—The ancient monument of Sir Bernard Brocas, Chamberlain to Anne, Queen of Richard II. He was beheaded upon Tower-hill in 1399.—Placed againſt the wall are the monuments of Lady Jane Seymour, who died in 1560, and Lady Catherine Knollys, who died in 1568.—John, Lord Ruſſel, to whoſe memory is dedicated a grey marble monument, painted and gilt. He appears habited in his coronation robes; and on the tomb are three inſcriptions in Latin, one in Greek, and one in Engliſh, all of which were written by his Lady.—Lady Elizabeth Ruſſel, repreſented in a ſleeping poſture, of whom it is abſurdly recorded, that ſhe died in conſequence of having pricked her finger.—Francis Hollis, ſon of John, Earl of Clare. He is repreſented in Grecian armour, upon a Greek altar.—Frances, Ducheſs of Suffolk, whoſe effigy is ſeen in a recumbent poſture upon the

tomb.—William of Windſor, and Blanch of the Tower, the ſon and daughter of Edward III. They died in their infancy.—Nicolas Monk, Biſhop of Hereford, who died in 1661. This monument is againſt the wall.—To the memory of John Paul Howard, Earl of Stafford, is erected a white marble monument, curiouſly ſtained with various ancient badges of honour.—A monument of white marble, which ſome aſſign to John of Eltham, ſecond ſon of Edward II. and others to H. Holland, Duke of Exeter, who was loſt at ſea in the reign of Edward IV.—Here is a tomb to the memory of Mary, Counteſs of Stafford, wife to the unfortunate Earl who was beheaded in the reign of Charles I.—Aleanor de Bohun, daughter of Sir Humphrey de Bohun, and wife of the Prince of Woodſtock, ſon of Henry III. She died in Barking Nunnery in 1329.—A monument is placed againſt the wall to the memory of Mary, Counteſs of Stafford, and Henry her ſon.

In the Chapel of St. Nicholas are the following monuments: Upon entering this Chapel, on the right hand, you perceive the effigy of Phillippa, Ducheſs of York, placed againſt the wall. She was ſecond daughter of Lord Morbury, and firſt married to Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, and afterwards to Walter Fitz-Walter, Knt.—Lady Roſs, whoſe monument is only remarkable for its antiquity.—Winifred, Marchioneſs of Wincheſter. On the baſe of this monument is a Knight kneeling, and on the oppoſite ſide a Lady in the ſame poſition, a child being in a baptiſmal font behind her. The Marchioneſs, in her robes of ſtate, lies on a tomb.--William

liam Dudley, alias Sutton. He was Archdeacon of Middleſex, Dean of Windſor, and afterwards Biſhop of Durham; and he died in 1483.--Mildred, Lady Burleigh, and Anne, Counteſs of Oxford. This ſuperb monument was erected by Lord Burleigh to the memory of his wife and daughter.--The Earl of Stafford, who died in 1732.--Anne, Ducheſs of Somerſet, the wife of Edward, Duke of Somerſet, brother to Jane Seymour, the third wife of Henry VIII.--Lady Cecil, daughter to Lord Cobham; ſhe was Lady of the Bed-chamber to Queen Elizabeth, and married to Robert Cecil, ſon of Lord Burleigh. This monument is of alabaſter.--Lady Jane Clifford. This monument is of black marble, but the figures are of alabaſter.--Two pyramidical monuments, one to the memory of Nicholas Bagenall, who was overlaid by his nurſe at two months old, and the other to Anna Sophia Harley, who died when one year old, whoſe heart is incloſed in a cup, and placed at the top of the monument.--In the middle of the Chapel is a monument dedicated to the memory of Sir George Villars and his Lady.--Many other conſiderable perſonages were alſo interred in this Chapel, particularly the following: Sir Humphrey Stanley, knighted by Henry VII. for his heroic bravery at the battle of Boſworth-field; the Marquis of Hamilton, beheaded by the order of Oliver Cromwell; Elizabeth, Counteſs of Derby, daughter of Edward, Earl of Oxford, and grand daughter of Lord Burleigh; Algernon Sidney, Duke of Somerſet, whoſe banners hang over the monument of Lady Roſs; Frances, Ducheſs of Somerſet; and George, Lord Viſcount Beauchamp.

The Chapel of St. Paul. In this place is a very remarkable monument of black touch-ſtone to the

memory of Lady Anne Cottington.--Sir Henry Bellaſyſe, Governor of Galway, in Ireland, and afterwards of Berwick upon Tweed, in the reign of William III.--Frances, Counteſs of Suſſex. This is an alabaſter monument, on which lies the effigy of the Counteſs, who was daughter of Sir William Sidney, and wife of Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Suffolk. She died in 1589.--Sir Dudley Charlton. On this monument is the figure of Sir Dudley, in a half raiſed poſition.--Sir James Fullerton and his Lady. The effigies of theſe perſonages lie on the monument, which is now in a ruinated ſtate.--Near the door of the Chapel, and on the left hand, is a lofty monument to Sir John Pickering, Keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.--In the middle of the Chapel is a table monument to Lord and Lady Daubeny, with their effigies lying on the ſame.--Here is a noble monument of alabaſter, with pillars of Lydian marble, gilt, to Sir Thomas Bromley, whoſe figure, in a Chancellor's habit, lies on the table, and four ſons and four daughters are repreſented as kneeling on the baſe.--Here alſo is an ancient Gothic monument to Lewis Robert, or Robſart, a foreigner, who was Standard-bearer to Henry V.

In the Chapel of St. Eraſmus, among other, are the following tombs: Upon entering the Chapel, the monument of Mrs. Mary Kendal is ſeen on the right hand.--Sir Thomas Vaughan, Chamberlain to Edward, Prince of Wales, and Treaſurer to Edward IV.--Colonel Edward Popham and his Lady. Their ſtatues are as large as life, being of white marble, and ſtanding under a canopy. He was an Officer in Cromwell's army. At the reſtoration the monument was ordered

to

to be defaced; but at the interceſſion of the friends of his Lady, this order was reverſed: However, the inſcription recording his military atchievements, was turned inwards.—Thomas Carey, ſon of Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth. He is ſaid to have died of grief, in 1648, in conſequence of the untimely death of the King his Maſter, Charles I.—Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter. This is a large table monument in the middle of the Chapel, whereon lies the effigy of the Earl in his robes, and that of Lady Dorothy Nevil, his firſt wife, on his right ſide. A ſpace was left for Frances Bridges, his ſecond wife; but ſhe would not conſent to her effigy being placed on the left ſide of the deceaſed Earl.—Henry Carey, Lord Hunſdon. This ſuperb monument is erected on the very ſpot where formerly ſtood the altar of St. John the Baptiſt. He was firſt couſin to Queen Elizabeth; he was her Chamberlain, a Privy Counſellor, and Knight of the Garter.—Sir Thomas Ruthall, Biſhop of Durham. This Prelate, whoſe effigy lies on a monument under a Gothic pillar, built the great arch at Aukland, and part of the bridge over the Tyne. He died in 1424, reputed to be worth a million ſterling.—George Flaccet, an Abbot of this Church in the reign of Henry VII. who died in 1414. On his tomb ſtands the ſtone coffin of Thomas Mything, Biſhop of Hereford, and Privy Counſellor to Edward IV.—And here is the monument of William of Colcheſter, who is repreſented in the robes of his order, the figure of an angel being at his head, and that of a lamb at his feet.

The Chapel of Iſlip, or St. John the Baptiſt. John Iſlip. This is a plain marble table in the center of

the Chapel, ſupported by four brazen pillars, over which was a fine painting of our Saviour on the croſs; but it is now entirely deſtroyed. Iſlip was employed by Henry VII. to embelliſh his new Chapel, and in this undertaking he was in ſeveral inſtances remarkably ſucceſsful.—Chriſtopher Hatton and his Lady. This monument conſiſts of a Knight in armour, and a Lady in mourning, with emblematical figures, ſignifying that the Lady was the ſurvivor.

In the Chantry over this Chapel are two wainſcot preſſes, containing the effigies in wax work of ſeveral Royal Perſonages who were buried in this Church; but theſe images, excepting thoſe of Queen Elizabeth, King William, Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, are much defaced and mangled.

The Chapel of St. John the Evangeliſt. Sir Francis Vere. This is a marble table in the center of the Chapel, ſupported by four Knights kneeling; and upon the table lies a ſuit of armour in detached pieces, and the Knight's effigy lies under a looſe night-gown. Sir Francis died in 1608.—Sir George Hollis, nephew to Sir Francis Vere, mentioned above. The principal figure is a General on horſeback, and on the pedeſtal is repreſented the ſiege of a town; on one ſide of this pedeſtal ſits Bellona, and Pallas on the other, lamenting the death of the warrior, who ſtands upon a lofty altar, dreſſed in a Roman habit.—Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who was Chief Juſtice in Eyre, &c. in the reign of Charles II. and King William appointed him Lord Lieutenant of the Forces, and created him a Knight of the Garter.—John de Eaſtney. He was an Abbot

of

of Weſtminſter, and is repreſented in a maſs habit. Upon opening the earth on the 17th of Auguſt, in 1706, the body of this Abbot was diſcovered in a coffin, lined with quilted yellow ſattin, clothed in a gown of crimſon ſilk, confined with a black girdle; on his legs were white ſilk ſtockings, and his face was covered with a white napkin, doubled cornerwiſe. He died in 1498.—Sir Thomas Parry, Treaſurer of the Houſhold, and Maſter of the Wards and Liveries to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1560.—Near the door of the Chapel is a grey marble ſtone to the memory of Sir John Harpedon, bearing the figure of an armed Knight, with his feet on a lion, and his head on a greyhound.

The Chapel of St. Michael. Joſeph Gaſcoigne Nightingale and his Lady. This admirable monument is the production of the juſtly celebrated Rubiliac. The figures are, Death levelling his dart at a Lady, who is fainting upon her huſband's left arm, while with the other he appears as ſhielding her from the threatened blow.—Sarah, Ducheſs of Somerſet. This monument repreſents ſeveral emblematical figures, deſcriptive of the extenſive benevolence of the deceaſed, who endowed Brazen-noſe College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge; ſhe increaſed the income of the Green-coat Hoſpital, Weſtminſter, founded a Grammar School at Tottenham, an Alms houſe at Foxfield, Wiltſhire, for thirty widows; and ſhe was a liberal benefactor to the poor of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter. She died on the 5th of October, 1692.

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The Chapel of St. Andrew. Sir H. Norris, his wife, and ſix ſons. He firſt diſcovered the project of the Spaniſh invaſion. This is a finely executed monument, repreſenting an encampment in relief.—Sir John Burgh. He was the ſon of Lord William Burgh, and twice received the honour of Knighthood. Endeavouring to bring home a Spaniſh ſhip, richly laden with gold, ſilver, and jewels, he was attacked by the enemy, and ſlain in battle, A. D. 1594, in the 32d year of his age.—Abbot Kirton. The perſon to whoſe memory this ancient monument is erected, appears to have been a man of eminence, and celebrated for his oratorical powers.

The Chapel of St. Edward. Edward the Confeſſor, who died in 1066. This ſhrine is in the center of the Chapel, and it was erected by Henry III. upon the canonization of his predeceſſor by Pope Alexander III.—Queen Editha, daughter of Goodwin, Earl of Kent, and Queen to the abovementioned St. Edward. She died in 1074.—Queen Maud, daughter of Malcoln Conmair, King of Scotland; and by her marrying Henry I. the Saxon and Norman lines were united. She died in 1118.—King Henry III. This monument is compoſed of very curious materials: The pannels are of prophory, and the Moſaic round them is of gold and ſcarlet; at each corner is a twiſted pillar enamelled and gilt, and the King's effigy in braſs lies on the table. He died in 1272.—Queen Eleanor. Upon a monument of grey marble lies the effigy of this Queen, at the feet of Henry III. She was conſort of Edward I. Her body only was interred in this place, her head being depoſited in the Chapel of the Friars Predicants in London.—King Edward.

Edward. This tomb conſiſts of ſeven ſtones of grey marble. He died in 1307.—Princeſs Elizabeth Tudor, daughter of Henry VIII. who died at the age of three years.—The Princeſs Margaret, daughter of Edward IV. who died aged nine months, in 1473.

In the Chapel of Henry V. is the monument of the Sovereign whoſe name it bears, and who obtained immortal honour at the battle of Agencourt, and died in France, in his 34th year, when in the high career of glory. This is a ſuperb monument. The trunk of his effigy was made of heart of oak; the head with the ſceptre and ball were of ſilver, which fell a prey to the rapacity of the troops under Oliver Cromwell.—Queen Katherine, the conſort to the laſt mentioned Sovereign. She was firſt buried in the Chapel of Henry III. but her remains were afterwards removed to this place.—Queen Phillippa, married to Edward III. and who died in 1369. The tomb is of black marble, and was formerly ſurrounded by thirty brazen ſtatues.—Edward III. This monument is cloſe by the ſide of that laſt mentioned. Over it is a canopy, and it was formerly ſurrounded by ſtatues. The King's effigy lies on a large marble table, and at the head lies the ſhield and ſword, which were carried before him in his wars. He died in 1377.—King Richard II. and his Queen. The robing of Richard's effigy is wrought with empty peacod ſhells, alluding to his having been a ſovereign Prince, and afterwards reduced to an empty title. He was murdered in the reign of Henry IV. in Pontefract Caſtle.—Thomas, Duke of Glouceſter, who was murdered by his nephew, Richard II. His body

lies

lies under a large ſtone, which was formerly plated with braſs. In this Chapel is alſo to be ſeen the effigy of Edmund Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, who died at Rome, in the 20th year of his age.

The Chapel of Henry VII. The aſcent to this truly admirable piece of Gothic architecture is by a flight of marble ſteps, under a portico. The ſtalls are of wainſcot, with Gothic canopies; the floor is paved with black and white marble, the walls are wrought with great ingenuity, and contain one hundred and twenty ſtatues of Saints, Martyrs, &c. The roof is ſupported on arches between the nave and the ſide ailes, which turn upon Gothic pillars, ornamented with figures, fruit, and foliage. This Chapel is ninety-nine feet in length, and ſixty-ſix in breadth; the height is fifty-four feet.—The firſt monument that preſents itſelf to view is that of Henry VII. and his Queen. This was formerly adorned with many ſtatues, only four of which now remain; and it exhibits a great number of ingenious devices, alluding to his alliances, exploits, &c.—Edward VI. was interred in this Chapel, but the monument to his memory was demoliſhed by the Puritans, on account of its exhibiting ſculptures repreſenting the paſſion and reſurrection of our bleſſed Saviour.—Lewis Stuart, Duke of Richmond, and Lady Frances, his wife. This monument is of braſs, and on it lie the effigies of the Duke and Ducheſs, on a marble table, under a canopy of braſs, ſupported by Faith, Hope, Charity, and Patience.—Sir Eſme Stuart, ſon of the Duke of Richmond and Lenox, by Lady Mary, daughter to the Duke of Buckingham. He was buried

buried in France, but his heart is depoſited in an urn placed on the top of a pyramid—George Villars, Duke of Buckingham. He was aſſaſſinated in the reign of Charles I. On the tomb, which is adorned with ſeveral emblematical figures, lie the effigies of the Duke and his wife.--John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham. This ſuperb monument is ornamented with military trophies, over which is the figure of Time, holding ſeveral buſts in relief, being the portraits of the Duke's children. On a marble table is the effigy of the Duke in a half-raiſed poſture, and his Ducheſs lies by his ſide.--From the nave of this Chapel you enter an aile, where you firſt perceive the monument of Edward V. and Richard, Duke of York, who were ſmothered in the Tower by the order of Richard III.--Queen Elizabeth. This is a moſt magnificent monument, the effigy of the Queen in royal robes lies upon the tomb, over which is a grand canopy.--George Montague, Earl of Hallifax. To the memory of this Nobleman is erected a lofty pyramid, ſupported by two dragons, gilt.--The next tomb is that erected to the memory of George, Marquis of Hallifax, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in the reigns of Charles I. James II. and William III.--In a vault at the eaſt end of the aile are depoſited the bodies of James I. and Anne, his Queen; and the monument of Mary, the third daughter of James I.--Mary, Counteſs of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. Her effigy lies on a marble.--Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret, Queen of Scots. Her eight children are repreſented kneeling round the tomb, on the table of which lies the effigy of Lady Margaret.--Mary, Queen of Scots. This is a ſuperb monument,

upon

upon the marble table of which lies the effigy of the Queen, who was beheaded in Fotheringhay Caſtle, in Northamptonſhire, in 1587.--Here is a monument to George Monk, and Chriſtopher his ſon. They were both Dukes of Albemarle.--Lady Catherine Walpole. The figure dedicated to the memory of this Lady was brought from Italy by her ſon, the Hon. Horace Walpole. She died in 1737.--At the weſt end of the aile is the royal vault, where are depoſited the coffins of Charles I. William and Mary, Queen Anne, and Prince George.--Here are ſeveral wainſcot preſſes, in one of which is the effigy of Charles II. In a preſs near the great eaſt window is the effigy of Mary, Ducheſs of Richmond, and likewiſe that of Walter Stuart, M D. In another preſs is the effigy of Catherine, Ducheſs of Buckingham, and alſo that of her ſon, the Marquis of Normandy, who died at three years of age. On the left hand you are ſhewn the effigy of General Monk, which is preſerved in a preſs. This figure appears in the real armour which the General was accuſtomed to wear.

Having mentioned the particulars of the eleven Chapels, we ſhall now proceed to point out what is moſt worthy obſervation in the area.--Here is the tomb of Aymer de Valence, a celebrated warrior, and the ſecond and laſt Earl of Pembroke of the family of Valence, who, in the year 1324, was poiſoned, by the contrivance of the Earl of Arundel.--Edmond Crouchback, fourth ſon of Henry III. and brother to Edward I. This once magnificent monument is now much decayed.--On the weſt ſide of the door of St. Eraſmus's Chapel is the monument of Juliana Crew, daughter of Sir Ranolph Crew, Knt.

Lord

Lord Chief Juſtice of England. She died in 1622.--Biſhop Duppa, who was Tutor to Charles I. when Prince of Wales.---Admiral Charles Hollis. The effigy of this brave Commander appears in a Roman habit, with a number of naval emblems. He died in 1761.---Near this is the monument of William Pultney, Earl of Bath.---Eſher de la Tour, wife of Lord Elland. This is of white marble, and exhibits a Lady on her death bed, attended by two mourners.---Here were interred the remains of Anne of Cleves, married to Henry VIII. but divorced in about ſix months; and likewiſe thoſe of Anne, Queen of Richard III. who was poiſoned by that tyrant and monſter of cruelty.---In this area are the monuments of Sir Robert Aiton; John Galsfree, Lord of Langly; Sir Thomas Ingram; John of Windſor, and ſome others of leſs note.

The ſpectator being again introduced to the nave of the Church, we ſhall proceed to a deſcription of the ſeveral curious monuments in the order in which they occur.---John Dryden. This is a plain monument, erected to the memory of this juſtly celebrated writer by the Duke of Buckingham.---Abraham Cowley. This is a pedeſtal bearing an urn ſurrounded by a chaplet of laurel.---Geoffrey Chaucer. This monument is in the Gothic ſtile; and the Poet to whoſe name it is dedicated flouriſhed in the 14th century, and is ſtiled the father of the Engliſh Poets.---John Phillips, Author of the Splendid Shilling, Cyder, and other admired poems.---Michael Drayton, a Poet and Antiquarian.---Ben Johnſon. Beneath a well executed buſt of this admirable Poet is this laconic but expreſſive inſcrip-

tion: "O rare Ben Johnſon."---Samuel Butler, a man of extraordinary wit, learning, and ingenuity, and author of the famous poem of Hudibras.---Edmund Spencer, whoſe works abound with a variety of fine imagery, and other capital beauties. The tomb is of grey marble.---John Milton, one of the firſt Poets and moſt learned men that the world has produced. He was Latin Secretary to Oliver Cromwell.---Thomas Shadwell, Poet Laureat and Hiſtoriographer to King William.---Matthew Prior. A fine monument is dedicated to the memory of this truly excellent Poet.---Charles de St. Dennis, Lord Evermond. He was of a noble family in Normandy, and a Marſhal of France. --Bonnel Thornton. A profile of this celebrated Genius appears upon a pyramidical flag of marble.---William Shakeſpear. The figure of this wonderful Poet is truly admirable. His left elbow reſts upon an altar, and the right hand points to a ſcroll, inſcribed with the following lines;

"The cloud-cap'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
"The ſolemn temples, the great globe itſelf,
"Yea, all which it inherit ſhall diſſolve,
"And, like the baſeleſs fabrick of a viſion,
"Leave not a wreck behind." TEMPEST.

James Thompſon, a Writer, whoſe poetical productions entitle his name to be enrolled among the firſt of the Engliſh Claſſics.---The next are the monuments of Nicholas Rowe and John Gay, whoſe various writings will tranſmit their fame to the moſt diſtant ages.---John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich. This is one of the moſt magnificent monuments

ments in the Abbey.---George Frederick Handel. The ſtatue of this great muſical genius is finiſhed in a maſterly manner, and it is embelliſhed with a variety of emblems.---William Outram, who was a Canon of this Abbey, and Archdeacon of Leiceſter.---Doctor Stephen Hales. This monument conſiſts of two figures in relief, one repreſenting Botony, and the other Religion; and at the feet of the former the winds are repreſented, in alluſion to his invention of the ventilator.---Iſaac Barrow, Chaplain to Charles II. Preſident of Trinity College, Cambridge, Profeſſor of Greek and Mathematics in that Univerſity, and of Geometry in Greſham College.---William Camden, the famous Antiquarian. This effigy is a half length figure. In 1588 he became a Prebend in the Church of Sarum, eight years after he was appointed Richmond Herald, and the following Clarencieux King at Arms. He died in 1692.---Many other remarkable perſons were alſo interred in this place, particularly Thomas Parr, who, in 1633, died at the age of 152. He did public penance for baſtardy at the age of 130.---Sir William Davenant, Poet Laureat to Charles I.---Francis Beaumont, a Dramatic Writer of high reputation.---And upon two pillars are the monuments of Dr. Samuel Barton, and Dr. Anthony Horneck.

Returning down the ſouth aile you obſerve the monument of Sophia, Marchioneſs of Annandale.---Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, a Rear Admiral of England.---George Churchill, a naval and military Commander of high reputation.---Sir Palmer Fairbone, Governor of Tangiers, who was ſhot by the Moors in 1680.---Sir John Chardin, one of the greateſt travellers that

ever lived.---Col. Roger Townſend, who loſt his life at Tyconderoga, in America. The monument is ſupported by two Indians, and the front repreſents the brave Colonel in his dying moments.---Sydney, Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treaſurer, and Chief Miniſter during the nine firſt years of Queen Anne.--Sir Charles Harbord, and Clement Cottrel, Eſq; who periſhed off the coaſt of Suſſex, in the memorable battle with the Dutch in the reign of Charles II.---Sir William Hargrave, Governor of Gibraltar, who died in 1748. This fine monument repreſents Time obtaining a conqueſt over Death.---John Smith, Eſq; Upon this monument is a Lady leaning on a buſt in a mournful poſture.---General James Fleming, whoſe monument repreſents Minerva and Hercules, binding together the emblems of Wiſdom, Prudence, and Valour.---General George Wade. The capital figure is Fame oppoſing the endeavours of Time to deſtroy a pillar, ornamented with military trophies; in the medalion the General's head is carved.---Robert Cannon, D. D. He was a Dean of Lincoln, and a Prebendary of Weſtminſter.---Lord Viſcount Howe. The Genius of the Province of Maſſachuſets Bay laments the fall of the gallant Viſcount, who was ſlain in 1768, while on a march to Tyconderoga. This monument was erected at the expence of the General Aſſembly of the Province of Maſſachuſets Bay.---Dr. Joſeph Wilcocks, conſecrated Biſhop of Glouceſter in 1721; after which he was tranſlated to the See of Rocheſter, and in 1731 he was appointed Dean of this Church.-- Thomas Spratt, D. D. He was conſecrated Biſhop of Rocheſter in the reign of Charles I.---John Friend, M. D. who died in 1728.

His

His buſt ſtands upon a pedeſtal of veined marble.---William Congreve. In an oval frame, placed upon a pedeſtal, is the portrait of this exellent Writer; the tomb is ornamented with a variety of dramatic emblems ---The Right Hon. James Craggs, Secretary at War, one of the Privy Council, and Secretary of State, who died in 1720. He was the ſon of a Shoe maker; but his extraordinary merit raiſed him to thoſe high offices, which he diſcharged to the general ſatisfaction of his countrymen.---Captain James Cornwall, who died in the defence of his country in 1743. A rock appears with two cavities, in one of which is inſcribed a Latin epitaph, and the other repreſents a ſea fight before Toulon. Upon the rock ſtands Fame, preſenting Britannia with a medalion of Captain Cornwall. This monument, which is embelliſhed with a variety of emblems, is one of the largeſt in the Abbey.--Sir Thomas Hardy. At the bottom of a pyramid of blue marble reclines the effigy of the deceaſed.---John Conduit, Eſq; who ſucceeded the great Sir Iſaac Newton in the office of Maſter of the Mint.---William Horneck, Eſq; Engineer to the Royal Train of Artillery; who died in 1746.—Sir Godfrey Kneller. On the tomb of this great Painter are ſeveral emblems alluding to his profeſſion.—Anne, Counteſs Dowager of Clanrickard. The effigy of the Counteſs reclines upon an urn.—John Woodward, M. D. A Lady holds the profile of this Phyſician; and the whole monument is finely executed.—Henneage Twiſden, Aid de Camp to John, Duke of Argyle. He was ſlain at the battle of Blairgnies.—Joſiah and John Twiſden, brothers of the above; the former was ſlain at Agremont,

and the other periſhed with Sir Cloudeſley Shovel.—Colonel James Bringfield, Aid de Camp to the great Duke of Marlborough, who was killed while mounting his General on a freſh horſe at the battle of Ramilies. This tomb is adorned with military trophies, &c.—Robert Killegrew, a Brigadier General, who was ſlain at Almanza, in 1707. This monument is of one entire ſtone.—Richard Mead, M. D. He was Phyſician in Ordinary to the King, and died in 1754.—John Baker, Eſq; Vice Admiral of the White. The monument of this brave and judicious Officer is embelliſhed with various emblems.—Henry Prieſtman. A medalion is ſuſpended from a pyramid of marble, and underneath are naval trophies.—Philip Carteret, Eſq; This monument repreſents Time ſtanding on an altar, with the buſt of the deceaſed above.---Thomas Levingſton, Viſcount Treviot. This monument is ornamented with military trophies, &c.---Robert, Lord Conſtable, on whoſe tomb are the family arms and creſt.—Dr. Peter Heylin, a Prebendary and Sub-Dean of this Church in 1642. He was proſecuted by Williams, Prynne, Vicaris, and others. His living was ſequeſtered by the Rumpiſh Parliament; but he was reſtored to all his preferments.—Temple Weſt, Eſq; whoſe merit as a naval Officer is recorded in an elegant inſcription.---William Croft, a Doctor of Muſic, and Organiſt of this Church, who died in 1727.---John Blow, a great proficient in muſic, who inſtructed the celebrated Purcel in the principles of that art.---Dr. Boulter, Biſhop of Armagh. The buſt of this Divine is well executed.---Samuel Bradford, Dean of this Church, and Biſhop of Rocheſter.---Richard Kane,

Kane, a gallant Soldier, and Governor of Minorca.--Perry Kirk, Eſq; Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Armies, who died in 1748.---Lord Audley Beauclerk, who commanded a ſhip in the expedition againſt Carthagena, where, after both his legs were ſhot off, he ordered his firſt Lieutenant to *fight his ſhip to the laſt extremity*.---Sir John Balchen, Knt. Over a ſhip periſhing in a ſtorm, is a buſt of this great Admiral, who died in 1744.---General Gueſt. On a baſe and pyramid of Egyptian marble is a fine buſt of the General.---Charles Watſon. This magnificent monument is over the north door. The Admiral retook Calcutta from the Nabob in 1757. The monument was erected at the expence of the Eaſt India Company.---At the eaſt end of the ſouth walk of the Cloiſters is a ſtone of black marble, eleven feet eight inches long; and thence called Long Meg. This ſtone covers the remains of Gervaſius de Blois, natural ſon of King Stephen, who died in 1166.---Beſides the above, there are in the Cloiſters a raiſed ſtone, of Suſſex marble, over the remains of Abbot Laurentius, who died in 1176; a ſtone of grey marble to the memory of Geſſebartus Chriſpinus, who died in 1082; near the eaſt end of the north wall an epitaph to the memory of the Rev. William Laurence; in this walk alſo is the monument of George Walſh, Eſq; Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Forces, and Colonel of the 49th regiment of foot, who died in 1761; and facing the tombs of the ancient Abbots abovementioned is a monument to the memory of David Poultney.

We now proceed to give an account of ſome of the moſt remarkable monuments, which are omitted in

in ſome books of this kind, though there are others in which ſome of them are noticed.---Dr. Goldſmith, a Poet, Philoſopher, and Hiſtorian, and excelling in each branch of learning. He was a man of the moſt amiable manners. His monument is next that of Rowe. He was born Nov. 29, 1731, and died April 14, 1774.---Under Handel's monument is that of Lady Elizabeth Lechmere, who died in 1777, aged 76.---Dr. Zachariah Pearce, Biſhop of Rocheſter. His buſt is very like the original. He died in 1774, aged 84.---Lieutenant General William Strode. His tomb is of variegated marble. He died in 1776, aged 78.---Dr. Iſaac Watts, the famous Diſſenting Miniſter, and one of the beſt Writers of his age. His tomb is of white marble. He was born in 1674, and died in 1748.---Sir John Burland, a Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1776. His tomb is of black and white marble.--William Wragg, Eſq; an American Loyaliſt, who was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Holland, in September, 1777.---Algernon, Lord Montrath and his Lady. His Lordſhip died in 1774.---General Wolfe. This monument coſt Government 4000l.---In a wainſcot preſs in the inſide of the Abbey, (where you pay for admittance) is ſhewn a model of Lord Chatham in wax, by the ingenious hand of Mrs. Wright, of America. This model is a fine likeneſs, and the figure is dreſſed in the ſame clothes and robes which he wore when ſeized with his laſt illneſs in the Houſe of Lords.

In March, 1782, a monument to the memory of the Ducheſs of Northumberland was compleated. This is an exceeding fine piece of workmanſhip, and is ſituated in St. Nicholas Chapel.--Many other monuments

ments we have not mentioned, becauſe the public curioſity cannot be gratified without a ſight of them all.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE and PARK.

WEST of Charing-croſs is St. James's, which was anciently a religious houſe, but it has been many years a Royal Palace. This Palace has been greatly enlarged and improved by different Sovereigns. It ſtands upon a very extenſive ſpace of ground, but the buildings are without either uniformity or that magnificence which ſhould ever diſtinguiſh the reſidence of a Sovereign Prince. Within, however, the apartments are ſpacious and noble, and decorated in a moſt ſuperb manner.

Near the principal entrance of the Palace is an avenue leading to the Chapel Royal, which is neat, but not magnificent. Here their Majeſties and the reſt of the Royal Family generally attend divine ſervice on Sundays.

The principal entrance of St. James's Palace is facing the end of St. James's-ſtreet, and leading to various parts of the building are avenues communicating with St. James's Park, Pall-Mall, &c. &c. Belonging to this Palace are very fine gardens, planted with fruit and many other kinds of trees. Theſe gardens are ſeparated from the Park by a brick wall.

St.

St. James's Park is a very extenſive and fine ſpot of ground, enriched with a great number of ſtately trees, planted in rows, and affording ſhelter to ſpacious gravel walks. King Charles II. greatly enlarged this Park, to which, ſince the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty to the Throne many conſiderable improvements have been made at different times. In this Park is a fine canal of clear water, being 2800 feet in length, and 100 in breadth.

HAMPTON COURT.

THIS Palace is delightfully ſituated on the north ſhore of the Thames, being about two miles from Kingſton, and in the neighbourhood of a ſmall but extremely pleaſant village called Hampton.

This truly magnificent Palace was built by Cardinal Wolſey, who prepared 280 beds of ſilk for the accommodation of viſitors only. The place was alſo furniſhed with a profuſion of gold and ſilver plate, and other coſtly articles of uſe and ornament.

The immenſe wealth which the Cardinal had expended in building and decorating this Palace, rendered him an object of popular odium; for this, added to other circumſtances, confirmed the opinion that he muſt have ſacrificed the intereſts of his King and Country to his ambition and avarice, and therefore

that

that he might ſhield himſelf from effects of the public reſentment, he preſented the building to Henry VIII. who, in return, permitted the Cardinal to reſide in his Palace at Richmond.

Hampton Court, which was made the priſon of Charles I. and the parks and gardens, are encloſed in a ſemi-circle by the river Thames. Conſcious, from its ſituation and other advantages, that this building was capable of being rendered one of the nobleſt Palaces in Europe, William and Mary cauſed it to be rebuilt in the beautiful manner in which it now appears.

The ground on which are the Park and Gardens, together with the Palace, is about three miles in circumference, and the whole is poliſhed to the higheſt degree of perfection, the walks, parterres, &c. being diſpoſed in a moſt ingenious and ſtriking manner by thoſe very eminent Gardeners, London and Wiſe; and many truly curious figures in braſs and ſtone being diſperſed in various parts of the grounds.

Many of the apartments of this Palace abound with pictures, tapeſtry-work, china, and other curious productions of art; and the room called the Guard Chamber contains arms for 5000 men, curiouſly placed in a variety of forms. Among other devices, here are pilaſters of pikes and bayonets on each ſide the ſixteen pannels which go round the room, with checquer-work, formed of muſkets, bayonets, and ſwords, ſo diſpoſed as to repreſent ſtars, &c. &c. Of the paintings it may be ſaid, in general, that they are exceedingly fine and valuable col-

collection, comprehending, amongſt a great variety of very excellent copies, many original pieces, by the moſt capital Artiſts the world has produced.

The Palace of Hampton Court conſiſts of three quadrangles, the firſt and ſecond being of the Gothic order, and the latter a moſt beautiful Ionic colonade, with the columns in couplets, built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. In the third court, or quadrangle, are the royal apartments, which were magnificently built of brick and ſtone by William III. There ſtill remain ſome parts of the buildings which were erected by Cardinal Wolſey. This Palace is allowed to be viewed for a certain number of hours each day, and is much reſorted to in the ſummer months.

The ADELPHI BUILDINGS, (STRAND.)

THIS amazing ſtructure was begun by the Meſſrs. Adams, architects, in March, 1768, and carried on with great ſucceſs till the failure of Mr. Fordyce, the banker; during which period the embankment was conteſted in Parliament, and carried againſt the city of London.

Soon afterwards a Lottery took place for the diſpoſal of the houſes in prizes to the ſucceſsful adventurers. In the mean time the ſeveral works for the Lottery prizes were continued till March, 1775, when the whole was compleated, except that part of the premiſes which ſtill remains unfiniſhed, and which was intended for the laſt drawn prize, but falling into the hands of the Proprietors, occaſions its remaining incomplete.

Theſe buildings are many of them of a very extraordinary conſtruction, having bed-rooms, and all other apartments, more beneath the level of the ſtreet, than many houſes are in height. There is a noble terrace fronting the Thames, the houſes on which are inhabited only by perſons of large fortunes. The Adelphi is well worthy a viſit of curioſity.

THE EIDOPHUSICHON.

M. De Loutherbourg in the year 1781 converted the firſt floor of his houſe in Caſtle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields, into a kind of Theatre, which is fitted up in a ſtile of the moſt perfect elegance. This exhibition is much reſorted to by people of faſhion; and, we preſume, that few places of public entertainment have afforded more general ſatisfaction. That our Readers may form an idea of the extraordinary talents of M. de Loutherbourg, we ſhall preſent them with a conciſe deſcription of this new and very expreſſive manner of painting.

The firſt ſcene repreſents a ſea-port in Italy. A few minutes after the riſing of the curtain, the dawn appears to diſpel the darkneſs of night, the ſun beams gradually ſloping from that point of the horizon where the ſea and the ſky ſeem to unite. As the light gradually increaſes, the port and ſhipping are more diſtinctly ſeen: But at the ſame time is perceived one of thoſe thick fogs, which are common in ſummer mornings. The light increaſes by degrees, till the ſun having gained the meridian, the curtain falls.

The fall of Niagara is repreſented by the ſecond picture. A very extenſive proſpect of the river is exhibited, and the water appears to ruſh over many abrupt projections, till it meets the foam beneath; a torrent is alſo ſeen to burſt on the right hand, and a noiſe,

noiſe, greatly reſembling that proceeding from a tempeſtuous ſea, is heard.

The next ſcene is a repreſentation of the low land between the town and caſtle of Dover. This ſhews a progreſs from day-light to the duſk of evening. The declining ſun tinges the lower parts of the clouds with red, and caſts a faint light upon the caſtle walls. As the ſun declines, the colour of the glow upon the walls changes, and the clouds aſſume a beautiful purple; after this ſcene of twilight, the whole landſcape appears clothed in the ſober garb of a ſerene evening.

The fourth ſcene ſhews the firmament in darkneſs, while from the ſummit of a light tower a beacon reflects light upon the ſea beneath, and a faint proſpect of a rocky coaſt is perceived. While the daſhing of the ſurges upon the rocks, and the guſts of wind that ruffle the ſurface of the water are heard, the moon riſes; and a moſt delightful effect is produced by the contraſt of the lights proceeding from the beacon and the ſilver regent of night. A water-ſpout is now ſeen to piece the air, and join the clouds, the ſuction and aſcent of the waters being ſeen through this tranſparent tube. The moon, at length, illuminates all the objects, and reigns over the landſcape in majeſty.

The fifth and concluding ſcene exhibits all the horrors of a Miltonic hell, in which the deſcription of the Poet is ſtrictly adhered to. From the burning Lake Beelzebub, Molocharice, and Pandemonium appear in terrible magnificence. Thouſands of de-

mons ariſe amidſt the horrors of thunder and lightening, which are imitated with wonderful ſucceſs; and, after ſome minutes, the entertainment concludes.

This celebrated performance conſiſts in an exact copy of ſome of the moſt curious operations and phænomena of nature, by the fine management and union of detached pieces of moving canvas.

The Eidophuſichon is diſplayed every evening, (Sundays excepted) and never fails to attract a brilliant and crowded audience. There is no diſtinction of prices, each perſon paying five ſhillings for admittance.

The ASYLUM.

THIS is a reception for orphan girls within the Bills of Mortality, whoſe ſettlements cannot be found. It is a ſpacious brick building on the Surry ſide of Weſtminſter-bridge. It was inſtituted in 1758, and is devoted to the moſt generous purpoſes.

All friendleſs and deſerted girls, whoſe parents are unknown, and whoſe ſettlements cannot be found, are here received, and protected from thoſe evils incident to young women reſident in or near large cities.

There

There is a Preſident, Vice Preſident, and a Treaſurer. Twenty of the Guardians form a Committee, who meet monthly, or oftener if neceſſary, to ſee that the orders of the general quarterly court are duly executed. Ladies, who are Guardians of this Charity, viſit and inſpect into the œconomy of the houſe. There is a Chaplain, Secretary, Collector, and a Writing-Maſter. The children are either apprenticed, or placed as ſervants, in reputable families, at, or before, the age of fifteen, after having been previouſly taught reading, writing, a ſlight degree of arithmetic, and needle-work.—The Queen is Patroneſs of this Charity.

This is one of the nobleſt of our charities, as it tends to preſerve the helpleſs from deſtruction, and to ſupply the benefactors with ſervants, of whoſe fidelity they can have no reaſon to doubt.

The PANTHEON,
(OXFORD-STREET.)

THIS building, which is truly ſuperb, was erected in the year 1771, by a ſubſcription of perſons of fortune, for the purpoſe of giving maſked balls and concerts; the former of which are at uncertain times, and the latter generally about twelve nights in the ſeaſon.

The exterior parts of the building have nothing to recommend it to public notice. It conſiſts of a plain ſtone front, and a portico ſupported by pillars. The inſide is ſhewn at ſtated prices, and is worthy the obſervance of all perſons of the leaſt taſte or curioſity; and the more ſo, as it is ſuppoſed that the Pantheon will not long continue an object of public viſitation.

The COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS.

THIS College is ſituated in Warwick-lane, near Newgate-ſtreet. In ancient times the College was in Knight-rider-ſtreet, Doctors Commons, the gift of Dr. Linacre, Phyſician to Henry VIII. It was afterwards removed to Amen Corner, where the Fellows of the College purchaſed a houſe, and ſome adjacent ground; and in 1652 the great Dr. Harvey, who diſcovered the circulation of the blood, built a library and a public hall, "which he granted for "ever to the College, with his library, and en-"dowed it with his eſtate, which he reſigned to "them in his life time."

This College being partly deſtroyed in the great conflagration in 1666, the Fellows thereof purchaſed a piece of ground in Warwick-lane, on which they erected a ſumptuous edifice, called the "The Col-"lege of Phyſicians," which name it ſtill retains, and of which we now proceed to give ſome deſcription.

This building conſiſts of two courts, a rotunda, and a ſquare. On the ſides of the former, which is ſupported by ſtrong ſtone pillars, are the lodges of the Porter and other attendants, who are to ſhew the building. The front of the ſquare is of the architecture of Inigo Jones. Over the door is a ſtatue of Charles II. under which is the following motto:

Utriuſque fortunæ exemplar
Ingens adverſus rebus deum
Probavit proſperis ſcriptum
Collegio hujuſce ſtator.

The

The College of Phyſicians is worthy of a viſit, if it were only to view two Egyptian mummies, amazingly well preſerved from the ravages of time. Perſons of reputation may get admittance, without expence, by application to the Librarian.

The COLLEGE of HERALDS.

THIS Office is ſituated in Doctors Commons, near St. Paul's Church-yard, and ſtands between St. Benet's-hill and St. Peter's-hill. It is properly a College of Arms, and having been the houſe of Stanley Earl of Derby, was given by Queen Mary to the Society, that "they might reſide together, for "the better conſulting the affairs of their Office, "and for the keeping their books of arms, deſcents, "&c."

The Officers of this College are Garter Principal King of Arms, Clarencieux, Norroy, ſix Heralds, and four Purſuivants. In antient times Garter, and the other two King of Arms were crowned by our Monarchs in perſon; but this is now performed by the Earl Marſhal of England, who hath an eſpecial commiſſion for this purpoſe.

Within the bounds of the Heralds College is an Admiralty Office, for the reſidence of the Judge of the Admiralty, and others concerned in trying perſons

ſons guilty of offences committed on the high ſeas; but this buſineſs is tranſacted twice a year at a ſeſſion held for that purpoſe at the Old Bailey.

GRAY's INN.

THIS is one of the four Inns of Court, and derives its name from the noble family of Gray, to which it anciently belonged. This place conſiſts of ſeveral courts of ſubſtantial and commodious chambers, inhabited by Practitioners and Students in the Law.

The principal entrance into Gray's Inn is on the north ſide of Holborn, a little above the Bars. The buildings cover a conſiderable ſpace of ground, and the backs of one range of the chambers form almoſt the whole of the weſt ſide of Gray's-inn-lane. In this Inn is a ſpacious hall, where the Gentlemen of the Society occaſionally dine and ſup. Adjoining to the hall is the chapel, but in this building nothing remarkable is contained. Belonging to Gray's Inn is a large garden, conſiſting principally of graſs plats and gravel walks, ſhaded by lofty trees; and this garden, the entrance to which is by a handſome iron gate, is much reſorted to in the ſummer ſeaſon by genteel people.

WOOLWICH,

(*With an Account of the Ballaſt Lighters.*)

WOOLWICH is ſeated on the banks of the Thames, in the county of Kent. Though it is not eſteemed a healthful ſituation, the inhabitants of this town are very numerous. Woolwich is three miles eaſt of Greenwich, and nine eaſt by ſouth of London. It is a flouriſhing town, and derives its conſequence principally from the ſhip-yards and docks, which are the largeſt belonging to the royal navy; and it is computed that more than double the number of ſhips of war have been built at Woolwich than at any other of his Majeſty's docks. Excluſive of the fine docks, here are ſeveral ſpacious rope walks, and magazines for maſts, pitch, tar, and other ſtores.

In the Warren, or Park, are large manufactories for caſting and boring cannons, mortars, &c. and for making the carriages on which they are to be mounted. In this Warren, where his Majeſty's great guns and mortars are proved, are a vaſt number of pieces of ordnance for ſhips and batteries, with bombs, mortars, granadoes, &c. A company of matroſſes are conſtantly employed here in making up cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcaſſes, and granadoes, for the public ſervice. Of ſuch depth is the river Thames at Woolwich, as to admit of the largeſt ſhips in the royal navy to ride in perfect ſafety, even at low water.

The

The church of this town is a handſome and commodious building, being one of the fifty new churches, built by an Act paſſed in the reign of Queen Anne. It is remarkable that a part of the pariſh of Woolwich is ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the river, in the county of Eſſex, where a chapel formerly ſtood. In Woolwich there is an almshouſe for a number of poor windows. The market is held every Friday.

When the people of America refuſed to receive the convicted felons from England, an Act of Parliament was paſſed for confining thoſe who would otherwiſe have been tranſported, on board hulks at Woolwich, where they are employed in raiſing ballaſt for the uſe of the roads. They are under the care of Duncan Campbell, Eſq; who contracts with government for their ſupport: But as this plan does not appear to anſwer the deſigned purpoſe, it is thought that our future convicts, whoſe crimes may not be capital, or may be objects of the Royal clemency, will be ſent to the coaſt of Africa, or to the Eaſt Indies.

CITY OF LONDON

LYING-INN HOSPITAL.

THIS building, which is of brick and ſtone, is ſituated at the weſt corner of the City Road, near Moorfields. It conſiſts of a main front, two ſmall projecting wings, and a court yard behind. It is a handſome edifice, with a turret on the top; and on the front and wings are three figures, finely painted, of FAITH, HOPE, and CHARITY. There is an inſcription, importing that it was "licenſed for "the reception of pregnant women, purſuant to "an Act of the 8th of George the IIId." Patients are admitted to ſleep in this Hoſpital for a week before their delivery, and are afterwards provided with all neceſſaries for three weeks.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

THIS hoſpital received the name of Bridewell from a ſpring called St. Bridget's, or St. Bride's, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Fleet-ditch, and it was anciently a royal palace. Here King Henry VIII. built a magnificent houſe for the reception of the Emperor Charles V. who before reſided at Black-friars.

At the requeſt of Biſhop Ridley, King Edward VI. preſented the palace of Bridewell to the city of London, that it might be converted into a place for the reception of poor people, and the correction of vagabonds, and idle and diſorderly perſons of both ſexes.

Granaries and ſtore-houſes for coals were erected within this hoſpital at the expence of the city; and the poor were employed in grinding corn with hand-mills. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth a mill was invented, with which two men were able to grind as much corn as could, in an equal ſpace of time, be ground by ten men by the former mode of practice; and this mill was ſo conſtructed, that ſuch of the poor as were lame in the arms might work it by means of their feet.

The hoſpital of Bridewell was entirely conſumed by the terrible fire in 1666, together with all the houſes in the precinct of Bridewell, from whence had ariſen two thirds of the revenue of the hoſpital, which was rebuilt in the year 1668.

This hoſpital conſiſts of two courts, which are convenient tho' not irregular buildings. The roof of the chapel is ſquare, the galleries on the north and weſt ſides are ſupported by Tuſcan columns, and the floor is paved with black and white marble. The altar piece is adorned with two pilaſters, with their entablature, and a circular Corinthian pediment. The court room is ornamented with columns of the Compoſite order; and here the names of all the benefactors of this hoſpital appear in letters of gold.

There are ſome times about 200 youths apprenticed to Flax-dreſſers, Weavers, Glovers, and other tradeſmen, who reſide within the hoſpital. Such as ſerve their apprenticeſhip with fidelity, are entitled to the freedom of the city, and alſo to the ſum of 10l. They wear blue doublets, with trowſers of the ſame coarſe cloth, and white hats, excepting thoſe who have entered the laſt year of their ſervitude, whoſe hats are black.

Bridewell is alſo uſed as a houſe of correction for night-walkers, pickpockets, vagrants, and diſobedient apprentices and other ſervants. The Governors of this hoſpital, excluſive of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, all of whom are alſo Governors of Bethlem, amount to more than 300. The ſame perſons act here and at Bethlem in the offices of Preſident, Clerk, Phyſician, Surgeon, and Apothecary; but this hoſpital has a diſtinct Steward, a Matron, Porter, and four Beadles. Within theſe few years Bridewell Hoſpital has been conſiderably improved by an elegant front, containing many ſpacious apartments, by which the old ſtructure is concealed.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

THIS elegant and moſt uſeful ſtructure for the purpoſes of charity, is ſituated between Smithfield and Newgate-ſtreet. It formerly belonged to the Priory of St. Bartholomew, and was deſtined to the cure of lame and ſick perſons. On the diſſolution of monaſteries by Henry VIII. that Monarch refounded the Hoſpital, and endowed it with 500 marks annual, conditionally that a like ſum ſhould be paid by the city; which being acceded to, the Managers were incorporated, and the building was called "The Hoſpital of the Mayor, Commonalty, "and Citizens of London, Governors of the Poor, "called Little St. Bartholomew's, near Weſt Smith-"field." Since that period prodigious benefactions by bequeſt, or otherwiſe, have enriched this charity ſo greatly, that all perſons meeting with ſudden accidents, are inſtantly received, attended by Surgeons of eminence, and careful Matrons and Nurſes; and ſupplied with all neceſſaries till the time of their diſcharge. But thoſe who are not ſuddenly maimed, by falls, &c. muſt apply for admiſſion on Wedneſdays, and pay down, or give ſecurity, of a guinea, for funeral expences if they die in the hoſpital: But on diſcharge, thoſe living at a diſtance have clothes and money given, to enable them to reach their own habitations.

The dreadful fire of London ended at Pye-Corner, near where the old hoſpital ſtood; but it eſcaped the

flames, and ſtood till 1729, when it became neceſſary to rebuild it: Whereupon a ſubſcription was raiſed to conſtruct a grand edifice of ſtone, intended as one ſide of a ſquare; and as ſubſcriptions aroſe the work was continued, till it is become one of the nobleſt hoſpitals in the world.

The celebrated Hogarth painted *Gratis*, a ſtair caſe in this place, containing two pictures, with figures as large as life; the one repreſenting the pool of Beth-ſaida, and the other the good Samaritan.

The Hoſpital in Kent-ſtreet, Southwark, is dependant on St. Bartholomew's, as was the Lock Hoſpital at Kingſland; but the latter was a few years ago converted into a manufactory.

It is a complaint againſt other hoſpitals beſides this, that ſecurity is demanded for the funeral; by which the pooreſt, and, of courſe, moſt proper objects, too frequently loſe the benefit of the charity.

CHRIST's HOSPITAL.

IN the laſt year of his reign, King Henry VIII. gave the city of London the Priory of St. Bartholomew, and the Convent of Grey-friars, which belonged to that Priory, in order that ſome effectual relief might be afforded to perſons in indigent circumſtances. In the ſame year the King alſo founded two churches out of religious houſes, the one called Chriſt Church, out of the Grey-friars, and the other St. Bartholomew's the Leſs, out of the hoſpital of that name.

By the grant of King Henry, the city was enjoined to eſtabliſh a regular proviſion for the poor: But this was not carried into execution till ſome years after. Being deeply impreſſed by ſentiments of benevolence, upon hearing a pathetic ſermon preached by Biſhop Ridley in behalf of the poor, King Edward VI. expreſſed an earneſt deſire to concur in the laudable deſign of eſtabliſhing a regular proviſion for the poor. His Majeſty cauſed a letter to be written to the Lord Mayor, to obtain his aſſiſtance in promoting ſo laudable a deſign; and having affixed his ſignature and ſeal to this letter, he commanded Biſhop Ridley to convey it into the city. The Biſhop chearfully complied; and the Lord Mayor concurred in his Sovereign's charitable propoſal.

After ſeveral conſultations among the Aldermen and Common Council, it was reſolved, that a number of children ſhould be ſupported and educated at

Chriſt Church. This reſolution being communicated to the King, he was pleaſed to incorporate the Governors by the title of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, Governors of the poſſeſſions, revenues, and goods of the hoſpitals of Edward VI. King of England, &c." His Majeſty gave to the city, for the uſe of the hoſpital, certain lands, to the yearly value of 600l. and he commanded, that, after reſerving a ſufficient quantity of linen, which had been uſed in the times of Popiſh ſuperſtition, to each church within the city and ſuburbs of London, the remaining part ſhould be delivered to the Governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, for the uſe of the children under their guardianſhip. This good Prince alſo granted a licence inveſting the corporation with power to purchaſe lands in mortmain.

In 1552 the houſe in Grey-friars was prepared for the reception of poor and fatherleſs children, 340 of whom were admitted in the courſe of the ſame year.

In a ſhort time ſeveral very conſiderable benefactions were bequeathed to this charity; Charles II. founded and endowed the mathematical ſchool of Chriſt's Hoſpital, ordering 1000l. to be annually paid out of the Exchequer for the ſpace of ſeven years. In this ſchool forty boys were inſtructed in the mathematics, and in other reſpects qualified for the ſea. The Governors have ſince doubled the number of mathematical ſcholars; a certain number of whom are annually apprenticed to maſters of ſhips,

ſhips, and others are admitted in their room. The other ſchools are, a grammar ſchool, a writing ſchool, and a ſchool where a number of girls are taught reading and needle work. Several years ſince a maſter was appointed to teach the boys to draw, an art extremely uſeful in mechanical occupations.

About a thouſand children are ſupported and educated in Chriſt's Hoſpital. Such as are of too tender an age to comprehend the leſſons taught there, are ſent to Hertford and Ware, where they are inſtructed in reading and the firſt principles of grammar.

The boys are cloathed in blue jackets, with a ſort of petticoat attached to the ſame: They wear yellow ſtockings, and black caps, but juſt covering the crown of their heads. On being bound apprentices a fee of 10l. is given with each.

The building is greatly concealed by the ſurrounding houſes. It is a ſpacious and, though a very ancient, not an ill-contrived ſtructure. The four ſides of a large area are formed by the principal buildings; which have porticos continued round them. Theſe have Gothic arches, the walls being ſupported by abutments. The front is in a ſtyle more modern than the other parts, and has Doric pilaſters, ſupported on pedeſtals.

Among the ancient buildings is a cloiſter, which originally was a priory. This was repaired, under the direction of Sir Chriſtopher Wren. It is now a common thoroughfare, and ſerves as a place of recreation for the boys in rainy weather.

The

The writing ſchool is a neat modern ſtructure, built of brick and ſtone in the year 1694. It was founded by Sir John Moore, Alderman, and Preſident of the houſe, at the expence of 5000l. It is ſituated at the end of the great hall, and will contain 300 boys. At the upper end of the ſchool is the ſtatue of Sir John in white marble.

After the fire of London Sir John Fenwick built the great hall, where the boys dine and ſup. At the upper end of this room is a large picture of James II. ſitting with his Nobles, the Governors of the Hoſpitals, &c. with the half figures of Edward VI. and Charles II. hanging as pictures in the ſame piece. Here is alſo a picture, by Vario, repreſenting the mathematical ſchool, and valued at 1000l.

At the other end of the room is a large piece, repreſenting Edward VI. delivering the charter to the Lord Mayor, who kneels, the Aldermen being in the ſame poſition behind him. The young King is ſurrounded by his Courtiers ſtanding, and among them is Biſhop Ridley. Here is the Pool of Betheſda, finely painted by Hogarth. In this hall is a good organ, which accompanies the voices of the boys, who on Sundays chaunt pſalms and anthems.

There are eight wards for the beds of the boys; and the girls ward is in a ſeparate part of the building.

About 1200l. *per annum* is expended in the ſalaries of the Maſters, Officers, Clerks, Nurſes, and other Servants; and the diſburſements for the ſupport of the hoſpital amount to between 11 and 12000l. a year.

Excluſive

Excluſive of a great revenue in houſes and land, the hoſpital has the benefit of licencing the 420 common carts allowed in the city, and of claiming three farthings upon every piece of cloth taken from Blackwell-hall. There are about 300 Governors, with a Treaſurer and Preſident of the hoſpital; and they appoint both men and women ſervants. This hoſpital is partly Gothic and partly modern, and in the building but little regard has been paid to regularity.

ST. THOMAS's HOSPITAL.

ON the eaſt ſide of the ſtreet called the Borough of Southwark is ſituated the hoſpital called after the name of St. Thomas the Apoſtle. It was founded by Peter de Rupibus, Biſhop of Wincheſter, in 1215, and he alſo endowed it with land to the value of 343l. *per annum.*

The Manor of Southwark, with its appurtenances, being purchaſed in the year 1551 of Edward VI. by the Lord Mayor and Citizens of London, for the ſum of 647l. 2s. 1d. the new proprietors immediately repaired and enlarged the hoſpital, at the expence of about 1100l. and in the following November 260 patients were admitted into the hoſpital. In the year 1553 the King incorporated a ſociety of perſons for the government of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, in common with Chriſt's and Bridewell Hoſpitals.

A con-

A conſiderable part of the poſſeſſions of this hoſpital was deſtroyed by the fire of London, and a few years afterwards the diſtreſs was increaſed by two other fires in Southwark. The hoſpital wanted great repairs, and the funds intended for its ſupport were nearly exhauſted. In 1669 a ſubſcription was opened, and liberally encouraged, for the preſervation of the hoſpital. The building was began upon a new and more extenſive plan; and the work was purſued, at different periods, till it was rendered compleat. The whole is comprized in three quadrangles, or ſquare courts.

The entrance to the hoſpital from the Borough has a handſome pair of iron gates, affixed on each ſide to a ſtone pier, on which are the ſtatues of two patients. Theſe gates open to a neat ſquare court, encompaſſed on the three ſides by a colonade, ſurrounded with benches.

Under an empty niche on the ſouth is an inſcription, purporting, that the ſouth ſide of the court, containing three wards, was erected at the expence of Thomas Frederick, of London, Eſq; *anno* 1708. Under a niche on the oppoſite ſide is an inſcription, ſignifying, that the north ſide of the court, containing three wards, was built at the expence of Thomas Guy, Eſquire, Citizen and Stationer of London, *anno* 1707.

On the weſt ſide fronting the ſtreet is ſeen the principal front, the center of which is of ſtone. Beneath the

the clock, which is placed under a ſmall circular pediment, is a niche containing the ſtatue of Edward VI. holding a gilt ſceptre in his right, and the charter of the hoſpital in his left hand. A little lower are ſeen in niches on each ſide the figures of a man with a crutch, and a ſick female patient, and beneath them a man with an artificial leg, and a woman with her arm in a ſling. Between the laſt mentioned niches are the King's arms in relievo, and over the niches are feſtoons. Under the King's arms is the following inſcription:

" King Edward the Sixth, of pious memory, in " the year of our Lord, 1552, founded and endowed " this hoſpital of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, together " with the hoſpitals of Chriſt and Bridewell."

Beneath this inſcription is a flight of ſteps leading into the ſecond court. The colonades here reſemble thoſe in the other court, excepting at the front of the chapel, which ſtands on the north ſide, and is ornamented with lofty pilaſters of the Corinthian order, ſupported by lofty pedeſtals, riſing from the ground; and on the top is a pediment, as there is alſo in the centre of the weſt and eaſt ſides; and above the piazzas the fronts of the wards are ornamented with Ionic pilaſters. In the middle of this court is a braſs ſtatue of Edward VI. behind which are placed upon a kind of ſmall pedeſtal a crown upon a cuſhion. This figure is ſurrounded with iron rails, and ſtands upon a lofty pedeſtal, on which is the following inſcription:

This

This ſtatue
Of King Edward the Sixth,
A moſt excellent Prince,
Of exemplary piety and wiſdom
above his years;
The glory and ornament of his age,
and moſt munificent Founder
Of this Hoſpital,
Was erected at the expence
Of Charles Joyce, Eſq;
In the year MDCCXXXVII.

This inſcription in Latin is on the oppoſite face of the monument.

In the middle of the eaſt ſide of this court is a paſſage leading to the next, the ſtructure above being ſupported by columns. The buildings in this court were finiſhed before the others; and they are ſurrounded with a colonade, above which are ornaments of a kind of long and ſlender pilaſters, with ſmall capitals.

In the centre is a ſtone ſtatue of Sir Robert Clayton, who built the girls ward of Chriſt's Hoſpital, dreſſed in his robes as Lord Mayor. The ſtatue is ſurrounded with iron rails, and upon the pedeſtal are his arms in relievo; and on the ſouth ſide is an inſcription, ſignifying that in 1701 the Governors erected the ſtatue as a token of their eſteem of Sir Robert Clayton, Citizen and Lord Mayor, who gave 6000l. towards rebuilding the houſe, and bequeathed by will 2300l. to the poor belonging to it.

So

So liberally has this hoſpital been patronized, that the annual diſburſements amount to about 8000l. The houſe contains nineteen wards, in which are 474 beds. The Officers and Servants of this hoſpital are, a Preſident, a Treaſurer, a Chaplain, a Chapel Clerk, four Phyſicians, three Surgeons, an Apothecary, a Clerk, a Steward, a Matron, a Brewer, and Butcher, a Cook, an Aſſiſtant, and Servant to the Cook, an aſſiſtant Clerk, two Porters, four Beadles, nineteen Siſters, the ſame number of Nurſes and Watch-women, a Sexton, and a Watchman.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

IN the reign of Queen Anne, a number of capital Merchants, compaſſionating the fate of thoſe new-born infants who were frequently expoſed to deſtruction through the inhumanity of their parents, propoſed to erect an hoſpital for the reception of thoſe infants whoſe parents were not in a ſituation of life to ſupport them.

From theſe benevolent motives, a public ſubſcription was ſolicited; but it received little encouragement, a weak and ill-grounded prejudice being propagated, that by eſtabliſhing too eaſy a proviſion for illegitimate children, the propoſed undertaking would encourage an illicit commerce between the ſexes.

Though this illiberal objection ſuſpended, it did not defeat the laudable deſign. Several conſiderable donations were bequeathed for the uſe of the hoſpital whenever it ſhould be erected.

The project for inſtituting a Foundling Hoſpital being communicated by Mr. Thompſon Coram, commander of a ſhip in the merchant's ſervice, his benevolent mind was ſo deeply impreſſed with an idea of the good conſequences that would reſult from a ſucceſsful proſecution of the ſcheme, that he quitted his maritime purſuits, and employed the remainder of his days in an unwearied exertion of his beſt endeavours for bringing the project to perfection.

Previous to the preſentation of his petition to the King, Mr. Coram procured a memorial in recommendation of the deſign to be ſubſcribed by the following noble Ladies:

Charlotte Somerſet,	F. Wa. & Nottingham,
S. Richmond,	C. Cardigan,
H. Bolton,	Dorothy Burlington,
Anne Bolton,	F. Litchfield,
J. Leeds,	A. Albemarle,
A. Bedford,	F. Biron,
M. Cavendiſh Portland,	A. Trevor,
J. Mancheſter,	A. Torrington,
F. Hartford,	E. Onſlow,
M. Harold,	A. King,
S. Huntingdon.	

Having

Having obtained the ſanction of the above Ladies Mr. Coram procured a paper to the ſame effect to be ſigned by a greater number of Noblemen and Gentlemen; and both of theſe he annexed to his royal charter for eſtabliſhing the hoſpital, which was dated on the 17th of October, 1739.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford being appointed the firſt Preſident, he ſummoned the Members of the Society to meet him at Somerſet-houſe, on the 20th of November, when moſt of the Gentlemen mentioned in the charter being aſſembled, Mr. Coram politely thanked the company for the generous manner in which they had ſeconded his endeavours for procuring the patent; after which a committee of fifteen Noblemen and Gentlemen was appointed to manage the revenues and affairs of the hoſpital.

Subſcription-books were opened, and the Governors received very conſiderable contributions. An Act of Parliament was obtained for confirming and enlarging the powers already granted to the Governors and Guardians of the hoſpital. A piece of ground whereon to erect the building, ſituated in Lamb's Conduit Fields, was purchaſed of the Earl of Saliſbury, who, in conſideration of its being intended for a charitable uſe, ſold the ſame at a very moderate price. His Lordſhip alſo promoted the charity by a liberal benefaction.

While the building was going forward, a houſe in Hatton-garden was hired by the Governors, Nurſes were engaged, and ſixty children admitted; and this number was augmented as the funds increaſed. A

ſhort

ſhort time after this, the children were ordered to undergo inoculation, which was attended with great ſucceſs.

One wing of the hoſpital being compleated in the year 1745, the Committee ordered the children to be removed thither. A ſubſcription was now opened, and liberally ſupported, for building a chapel, and the firſt ſtone being laid in May, 1747, a neat and elegant edifice was conſtructed.

At a general court ot the Governors held in May, 1749, a reſolution was paſſed for building another wing to the hoſpital; and this was carried into execution with all poſſible ſpeed. The whole hoſpital is of brick, being built in a plain, regular, ſubſtantial and convenient manner. The wings are exactly facing each other, and at the fartheſt end ſtands the chapel, which is attached to them by an arch on each ſide.

Before the hoſpital is a large piece of ground, on each ſide of which is a colonade of conſiderable length, extending nearly to the gates, which are double, a maſſy pier being between them, ſo that two carriages may paſs at once. On each ſide theſe gates is a door for the admittance of foot paſſengers.

The large area between the buildings and the outer gates is diſpoſed into gravel walks and graſs plats; and there are two extenſive gardens, which ſupply the hoſpital with vegetables.

The

The Foundling Hoſpital was no ſooner inhabited than ſeveral ingenious artiſts contributed ſeveral ornaments. In the court room are four paintings on ſcripture ſubjects, preſented by Hayman, Hogarth, Higmore, and Wills. On each ſide of theſe pictures are drawings of the principal hoſpitals in and about London, by Haytley, Wilſon, Wale, and Gainſborough. Over the chimney is a curious baſs relief by Ryſbrack, repreſenting children employed in navigation and huſbandry, to which occupations thoſe of the hoſpital are deſtined. The ſtucco work was given by Mr. William Wilton; the marble chimney-piece by Mr. Deval; the table, with a curiouſly carved frame, by Mr. John Saunderſon; and the glaſs by Mr. Hallet.

In other rooms of the hoſpital are the pictures of ſeveral of the Governors and Benefactors, *viz.* Thomas Coram, Eſq; by Mr. Hogarth; Mr. Milner and Mr. Jackſon, by Mr. Hudſon; Doctor Mead, by Mr. Ramſey; and Mr. Emerſon, by Mr. Higmore. In the dining room is a finely executed ſea piece of the Engliſh fleet in the Downs, by Mr. Monamy; and in another room is Hogarth's original painting of the March to Finchley.

The altar-piece in the chapel exhibits a beautiful repreſentation of the Wiſemen making their offering to the infant Jeſus. Here is a fine organ, preſented by the great Handel, who had ſacred Oratorios frequently performed here to brilliant and crowded audiences. During the life of Mr. Handel theſe performances

formances produced a conſiderable revenue to the hoſpital.

Several handſome Shields in lead, given by Mr. Ives, are placed over the charity-boxes; and other artiſts have contributed their labours to the ornament of different parts of the buildings. No part of the money given to this hoſpital is to be expended in articles of mere ornament, or ſuch as do not immediately tend to the benevolent purpoſes of the inſtitution.

The Earl Marſhal of England was pleaſed to honour the corporation with the grant of a coat of arms; and on this occaſion the King at Arms, and the Officers of the Herald's Office declined accepting their reſpective fees. For the particular uſe of this charity Doctor Cadogan wrote a pamphlet, containing inſtructions for the management of children from their birth to three years of age. This is a work of ſingular merit.

A greater number of infants being preſented than could be admitted, ſeveral inconveniences aroſe: but theſe were at length remedied by the Parliament granting ſeveral conſiderable ſums to the Hoſpital, on condition that all children who were brought and found to be free from infectious diſtempers, ſhould be received.

Many

Many of the children are nurſed in the Country till they are three years of age, according to the rules preſcribed by Dr. Cadogan. Such as have not had the ſmall-pox are inoculated about the third year. From three to ſix years old they are taught to read, to repeat the catechiſm, and to perform ſome other of the moſt plain and eſſential parts of religious duty. At proper intervals they are employed in ſuch a manner as will contribute to their health, and induce a habit of activity, labour, and hardineſs.

From ſix years of age the girls are employed in needle-work, knitting, and ſpinning, in the kitchen and laundry, and in houſhold work. The children conſtantly attend divine ſervice in the chapel on Sundays, where the number of viſitors being too great for the ſize of the building, none are now admitted without tickets.

When parents or friends wiſh to take children from the hoſpital before the expiration of the time preſcribed for their diſcharge, they apply by petition, and upon ſatisfying the Governors of their capacity to provide for the children, and making ſome compenſation for the expence of their maintenance, the regiſters are ſearched, and the children are delivered.

Girls having attained the age of twenty-one years, or marrying with the conſent of the Committee, the General Committee is empowered to give them cloaths or money, not exceeding 10l. Upon obtaining the age

age of twenty-four years, the males may receive a like preſent. Theſe donations, however, are made with great caution, and ſeldom upon any other occaſion than the marriage of females brought up in the hoſpital.

According to the Rules for Regulating Hackney Coachmen, no Coachman is to take above the following Rates; alſo for one Day of twelve Hours 12s. 6d. For the firſt Hour, if paid by the Hour, 1s. 6d; every Hour after the firſt 1s. From any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to any part of St, James's, or the Abbey and Hall at Weſtminſter, 1s. For any diſtance not exceeding one mile and a half, is 1s. and from one mile and a half to two miles, 1s, 6d. and ſo in proportion to any diſtance within the Bills of Mortality.

Coach Fares *from Alderſgate-ſtreet to*

Adelphi -	1 6	Groſvenor-ſquare	2 0
Argyle-buildings, Oxford-ſtreet	2 0	Hampſtead Church	4 0
Berkeley-ſquare	2 0	Highgate -	3 6
Bermondſey Church	1 6	Kenſington -	3 6
Blackwall - -	3 0	Kentiſh Town	3 6
Bloomſbury - -	1 0	Kingſland -	2 0
Bond-ſtreet - -	2 0	Lambeth -	2 0
Borough Broad-ſtreet	1 0	Lincoln's-inn-fields	1 0
Buckingham-gate	2 0	Magdalen Hoſpital	1 0
Covent-garden -	1 6	St. James's -	2 0
Dog & Duck St. Geo. Fields -	1 6	Somerſet-place -	1 0
Exeter 'Change -	1 0	Tower -	1 0
Golden-ſquare -	1 6	Vauxhall -	3 0
		Weſtminſter-hall and Abbey	2 0

From

From Biſhopſgate-ſtreet Within to

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Arundel-ſtreet, Strand,	1	0	Groſvenor-ſquare	2	6
Bagnigge Wells -	1	6	Hyde-park-corner	2	6
Batterſea - -	4	0	Iſlington Church	2	0
Berkeley-ſquare -	2	6	King's Bench Priſon	1	0
Bethnal-green -	1	6	St. James's Palace	2	0
Bloomſbury -	1	6	Weſtminſter Abbey	2	0
Bond-ſtreet -	2	0			

Borough (Blackman-ſtreet) to

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Aldgate - - -	1	0	The Playhouſes, (Covent-garden and Drury-lane) -	2	0
Bank - - -	1	0	St. Paul's -	1	0
Bridewell			Ranelagh -	2	6
Charing-croſs -	2	0	Smithfield (Weſt)	1	6
Goodman's-fields	1	6	Sadler's Wells -	2	0
Guildhall - -	1	0	St. Clement's Church, Strand -	2	6
St. Giles's Church	2	6	Spital-ſquare - -	1	6
Groſvenor-ſquare	3	0	Vauxhall -	2	0
Greenwich -	3	0	Whitechapel Church	1	6
Houndſditch -	1	0	Weſtminſter-bridge	1	6
Haymarket -	2	0	Wellcloſe-ſquare -	1	6
Holborn Bars -	1	6	Water-lane, Fleet-ſtr.	1	0
Leiceſter-fields	2	0	World's End, Chelſea,	3	6
Lincoln's-inn-fields	1	6			
Old Bailey -	1	0			

From

From Charing-croſs to

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Alderſgate-ſtreet -	1	6	Portman-ſquare -	1	6
Bridgewater-ſquare	1	6	Petty France -	1	0
Borough -	2	0	Ranelagh -	2	0
Biſhopſgate Without	2	0	Royal Exchange -	1	6
Bank -	1	6	Smithfie'd -	1	0
Bloomſbury-ſquare	1	0	Shoreditch Church	2	0
Cavendiſh-ſquare	1	0	Sadler's Wells -	2	0
Fenchurch-ſtreet -	2	0	Tower-hill -	2	0
Hatton-ſtreet -	1	0	Vauxhall -	2	0
Hyde-park-corner	1	0	Whitechapel -	2	0
Kenſington Palace	2	0	Windmill-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road	1	0
London-bridge -	2	0	Woodſtock-ſtreet, Marybone -	1	0
Moorfields -	2	0	Watling-ſtreet -	1	0
Marybone Church	1	6			
St. Paul's -	1	0			

Covent Garden Theatre to

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Aldgate -	2	0	Manſion-houſe	1	6
Billingſgate -	1	6	Mile End Turnpike	2	6
Biſhopſgate Within	1	6	Old-ſtreet Church	1	6
Biſhopſgate Without	2	0	Ranelagh -	2	0
Borough, St. George's Church -	2	0	Smithfield (Weſt) -	1	0
Barnaby-ſtreet -	2	0	Spital-fields Church	2	0
Burr-ſtreet, Wapping,	2	0	Swithin's-lane -	1	6
Cold Bath-ſquare	1	0	Shoreditch Church	2	0
Clerkenwell-green	1	0	Throgmorton-ſtreet	1	6
Cheapſide -	1	0	Tower-hill -	1	0
Dockhead -	2	0	Vauxhall -	2	6
Leadenhall-ſtreet	1	6	Whitechapel Bars	2	0
Moorfields (any part)	1	6	Weſtminſter-hall	1	0
Mill-bank -	1	0	Wellcloſe-ſquare -	1	6

Drury

Drury-lane Theatre to

	s.	d.
Arlington-ſtreet	1	0
Aſylum	1	6
Audley-ſtreet (North and South)	1	6
Bond-ſtreet (Old and New)	1	0
Bridge-ſtr. Weſtminſt.	1	0
Berkeley-ſquare	1	0
Barbican	1	0
Chelſea-bun-houſe	2	0
Cheſterfield-ſtreet	1	6
Cork ſtreet	1	0
Cavendiſh-ſquare	1	0
George-ſtr Weſtminſt.	1	0
Grafton-ſt. (Hay-hill)	1	0
Hanover-ſquare	1	0
Hyde-park-corner	1	6
Kenſington Palace	2	6
Manſion-houſe	1	0
Mile End Turnpike	2	6
Newington Butts	2	0
Oxford Market	1	0
Portman-ſquare	1	6
Petty France	1	0
Paddington Church	2	0
Poland-ſtreet, Soho,	1	0
Swallow-ſtr. (Great)	1	0
Tower-ſtreet	1	6
Titchfield-ſtreet	1	0

Hyde-park-corner to

Arundel-ſtreet	1	6
Bank	2	6
Bedford-row	2	0
Bow-ſtreet, Covent-Garden,	1	6
Borough, High-ſtreet,	2	6
Bunhill-row	2	6
Bridge-ſtr. Weſtminſt.	1	0
Cateaton-ſtreet	2	0
Chandois-ſtreet	1	0
Charter-houſe-ſquare	2	0
Clare-market	1	6
Clerkenwell Green	2	0
Cold Bath-ſquare	2	0
Duke-ſtreet, Lincoln's inn-fields,	1	6
Dean-ſtreet, Soho,	1	0
Exeter 'Change	1	6
Eaſt Cheap (Great)	2	6
Featherſtone buildings	1	6
Fleet-ditch	2	0
Foundling Hoſpital	2	0
Gerrard-ſtreet	1	0
Grafton-ſtreet, Seven Dials	1	0
Holborn-bars	2	0
London-bridge	2	6
Ruſſel-ſtr. Bloomſb.	1	6
St. Martin's-lane	1	6

Wood-

Holborn, Hatton-ſtreet, to

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Admiralty -	1	0	Middleſex Hoſpital	1	0
Albemarle ſt. Piccadil.	1	6	New Bond-ſtreet	1	6
Borough -	1	6	Pantheon -	1	0
Biſhopſgate Within	1	0	Royal Exchange	1	0
Cavendiſh ſquare	1	6	Ranelagh -	2	0
Carnaby Market -	1	6	Sadler's Wells -	1	0
Fenchurch-ſtreet	1	0	St. James's-ſtreet	1	6
Golden-ſquare -	1	6	Tower Hill -	1	6
Groſvenor-ſquare	2	0	Vauxhall -	2	6
Haymarket -	1	0	Whitechapel Bars	1	6
Hyde-park Corner	2	0	Weſtminſter Hall	1	6
Hoxton-ſquare	1	6	Wimpole-ſtreet	1	0
Leadenhall-ſtreet	1	0	World'sEnd, Chelſea,	3	0
Monument -	1	0	Welbeck-ſtreet	1	0

Oxford-ſtreet, Pantheon, to

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Aldgate -	2	0	Ranelagh -	2	0
Admiralty -	1	0	St. Paul's -	1	6
Adelphi -	1	0	St. James's Palace	1	0
Aſylum -	1	0	Temple Bar	1	0
Black Friars Bridge	1	6	Tower Hill	2	0
Broadway, Weſtminſt.	1	6	Vauxhall -	3	0
Biſhopſgate-ſtreet	2	0	Victualling Office	2	6
Borough -	2	0	Weſtminſter Hall	1	0
Hatton-ſtreet -	1	0	Wapping (Hermitage		
Hyde Park Corner	1	0	Bridge)	2	6
London Bridge	2	0	Walbrook	2	0
Magdalen	2	0	White Conduit Houſe	2	0
Marybone Church	1	0	Whitechapel Bars	2	0
Moorfields -	2	0	Watling ſtreet	2	0

St.

St. Paul's Church-yard to the

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Admiralty .	1	0	Hoxton ſquare	1	6
Aldgate .	1	0	Iſlington Church	1	6
Aſylum .	1	6	KenſingtonPalace gate	3	0
Argyl Buildings	1	6	Kennington Common	2	0
Brompton .	3	0	Kent ſtreet .	2	0
Britiſh Muſeum	1	0	King ſtreet, Bloomſ-		
Bagnigge Wells	1	0	bury .	1	0
Barnaby ſtreet	1	0	Lambeth Palace	1	6
Borough(St.Geo.Ch.)	1	0	Longditch, Weſtminſt.	1	6
Bermondſey Church	1	6	Lock Hoſpital .	2	0
Berner ſtreet .	1	6	Leiceſter fields	1	6
Burlington ſtr. (Old)	2	0	Magdalen .	1	0
Burlington ſtr.(New)	1	6	Minories .	1	0
Burr ſtr. .	1	6	Monmouth ſtreet	1	0
Charing-croſs	1	0	Mount ſtreet .	2	0
Cavendiſh ſquare	2	0	Marybone Church	2	0
Crutched friars	1	0	Middleſex Hoſpital	1	6
Carnaby market	1	6	Naſſau ſtreet .	1	0
Canonbury houſe	2	0	Piccadilly (Air ſtreet)	1	6
Dean ſtreet, Soho,	1	6	Prince's ſquare .	1	6
Dock head .	1	6	Poplar Church .	3	0
Dog and Duck	1	0	Poland ſtreet, Soho,	1	6
Foundling Hoſpital	1	0	Pimlico .	2	0
Groſvenor ſquare	2	0	Pancras .	2	0
Goodman's fields	1	0	Petty France .	2	0
Grafton ſtr. 7 Dials,	1	0	Portman ſquare .	2	0
Glaſs houſe ſtreet	1	6	Rathbone place .	1	6
George ſtreet, Ratcliff			Rotherhithe Church	2	0
highway .	2	0	Ratcliffe Croſs	2	0
Goſwell ſtreet .	1	0	Red lion ſquare	1	0
Golden ſquare	1	6	Ranelagh .	3	0
Grange, Southwark,	1	6	Rupert ſtreet	1	6
Greenwich .	4	6	St. Giles's (High ſtr.)	1	0
Haymarket .	1	6	St. James's Palace	1	6
Hyde Park Corner	2	0	St. Luke's Hoſpital	1	0
Hermitage ſtreet	1	6	Seven Dials	1	0

	s.	d.
Smithfield (East)	1	0
Southampton ſtreet, Bloomſbury	1	0
Spitalfields Church	1	0
Sadler's Wells	1	0
Soho ſquare -	1	6
Tower hill -	1	0
Tooley ſtreet	1	0
Tottenham, High croſs,	4	6
Vauxhall -	2	6
Weſtminſter Hall or Abbey -	1	6
Whitechapel Bars	1	0
Windmill ſtreet, Tottenham court road	1	6
Wandſworth Church	5	0
Welbeck ſtreet		

Temple Bar to

	s.	d.
Aſylum -	1	6
Biſhopſgate Within	1	0
Borough -	1	6
Broad ſtreet buildings	1	6
Canonbury Houſe	2	0
Chelſea -	2	0
Cavendiſh ſquare	1	6
Dock Head -	2	0
Fenchurch ſt. Rood la.	1	0
Groſvenor ſquare	1	6
Grange (Southwark)	2	0
Hyde Park Corner	1	6
Leadenhall ſtreet	1	0
London Bridge -	1	0
Moorfields -	1	0
Mile End Turnpike	2	0
Obeliſk, St. George's fields -	1	0
Piccadilly (end of Bond ſtreet -	1	0
Poland ſtreet -	1	0
Pantheon -	1	0
Park ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare -	2	0
Sadler's Wells	1	0
St. James's Palace	1	0
Whitechapel Bars	1	6
Warwick ſtr. Golden ſquare -	1	0
Wapping (Pelicanſta.)	2	0
Windmill ſtr. (Great and Little) -	1	0

Tower to

	s.	d.
Alderſgate -	1	0
Arundel-ſtreet, Strand	1	6
Bow-ſtreet, Cov. Gar.	1	6
Bloomſbury-ſquare	2	0
Charing-croſs	2	0
Chancery-lane	1	6
Cavendiſh-ſquare	3	0
Fleet-ſtreet -	1	6
Groſvenor-ſquare	3	0
Golden-ſquare	2	0

	s.	d.		s.	d.
St. Giles's Pound	2	0	Navy Office	1	0
Goodman's-fields	1	0	North ſt. Red Lion ſq.	2	0
Gerrard-ſtreet, Soho	2	0	Ormond-ſtreet	2	0
Hanover-ſquare	3	0	Old Bond-ſtreet	2	6
Henrietta ſt. Caven. ſq.	3	0	Princes-ſtreet	2	0
Hatton-ſtreet, Holborn	1	6	Queen-ſq. Bloomſbury	2	0
Hoxton -	1	0	Somerſet-place	2	0
St. James's Palace	2	6	Soho-ſquare	2	6
Kenſington	4	0	Surry-ſtreet	2	0
Manſion-houſe	1	0	Spital-fields Church	1	6
Marlborough-ſtreet	2	0	Temple-bar	1	6
Maddox ſtr. Hanov: ſq.	3	0	Whitehall	2	0
Millbank	3	0	Weſtminſter hall	2	6

Vauxhall to

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Adelphi -	2	0	Bermondſey Church	2	0
Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly	2	6	Berner-ſtreet -	2	6
Albemarle-ſtreet	2	6	Bethnal green	3	6
Aldgate-ſtreet	2	6	Billingſgate -	2	0
Argyl-buildings	2	6	Birchin-lane	2	6
Arlington ſtreet	2	6	Black friars-bridge	2	0
Arundel-ſtr. Strand	2	6	Blackwall - -	5	0
Aſylum -	1	0	Bolton-ſtreet	2	6
Audley-ſtreet	3	0	Bond-ſtreet (Old)	2	6
Aileſbury-ſtreet	3	0	Bond-ſtreet (New)	2	6
Bagnigge Wells	3	0	Bond-ſtreet from Conduit-ſtreet to Oxford-ſtreet -	3	0
Barbican -	3	0			
Barnaby-ſtreet	2	0	Borough High-ſtreet	2	0
Battle-bridge	3	0	Bow ſtr. Cov. Garden	2	6
Bear-ſtreet	2	6	Bow-lane, Cheapſide	2	6
Beaufort-ſtreet	2	6	Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtm.	2	0
Bedford-row	3	0	Bridgewater-ſquare	3	6
Bedford-bury	2	0	Broad-ſtreet (Old)	2	6
Beech-lane	3	0	Broad-ſtreet (New)	2	6
Berkeley-ſquare	3	0	Broadway, Weſtminſt.	2	6
Berkeley-ſtreet	2	6			

	s.	d.
Brompton -	4	0
Brook's-ſtreet -	3	0
Brook's-market	2	6
Brownlow ſt. Holborn	3	0
Bruton-ſtreet -	3	0
Burr-ſtreet, Wapping	3	0
Camomile-ſtreet	2	6
Cannonbury - houſe, Iſlington -	4	0
Cannon-ſtreet -	2	6
Carnaby-market	2	6
Cary-ſt. Lincoln's-inn	2	6
Caſtle ſt. Leiceſter fields	2	0
Caſtle-ſtr. Long-acre	2	6
Cavendiſh-ſquare	3	0
Cecil-ſtreet, Strand	2	0
Chancery-lane	2	6
Chandois-ſt. Cov. Gar.	2	0
Charles - ſtreet, St. James's -	2	0
Charter-houſe-ſquare	2	6
Chiſwell-ſtreet	3	0
Clare-market	2	6
Clarges-ſtreet	2	6
Clerkenwell -	3	0
Clifford-ſtreet	2	6
Cold Bath-ſquare	3	0
Coleman-ſtreet	2	6
Compton-ſtreet	2	6
Conduit-ſtreet	2	6
Coventry-ſtreet	2	0
Cow Croſs -	2	6
Cow-lane -	2	6
Crutched Friars	2	6
Crucifix-lane -	2	0
Curzon-ſtr. May-fair	3	0
Dean-ſtreet, Soho	2	6
Dalſtone -	4	0
Dean-ſtr. Red Lion-ſq.	3	0
Devonſhire-ſquare	2	6
Dock-head -	2	6
Doctors Commons	2	6
Dorſet-ſtreet -	2	6
Dover-ſtreet -	2	6
Down-ſtreet -	3	0
Drury-lane -	2	6
Duke-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields -	2	6
Duke-ſtr. Weſtminſter	2	0
Eaſtcheap -	2	0
Pimlico -	2	6
Exeter 'Change	2	6
Featherſtone buildings	3	0
Fenchurch-ſtreet -	2	6
Fetter-lane -	2	6
Fiſh-ſtreet-hill	2	0
Fleet-ſtreet -	2	6
Fleet Bridge	2	0
Fleet Market	2	6
Foſter-lane, Cheapſide	2	6
Fludger-ſtreet	2	0
Fore-ſtreet -	3	0
Frith-ſtreet -	2	6
Friday-ſtreet	2	6
George-ſt. Hanover-ſq	2	6
George ſt. Weſtminſter	2	0
Giltſpur-ſtreet	2	0
Glanville-ſtreet, Mary le Bone -	3	0
Golden-ſquare	2	6
Golden-lane	3	0
Goodge-ſtreet	3	0
Goodman's-fields	3	0
Goſwell-ſtreet	3	0
Grafton-ſtreet	2	6
Gray's Inn	2	6

Gray's

	s.	d.
Gray's Inn-lane	3	0
Greek-ſtreet, Soho	2	6
Green ſt. Groſvenor ſq	3	0
Groſvenor-ſquare	3	0
Guildhall —	2	6
Hackney —	4	6
Halfmoon-ſt. Piccadil.	3	0
Hampſtead Church	5	0
Hart-ſtr. Bloomſbury	2	6
Hertford-ſtreet	3	0
Hatton-ſtreet	2	6
Haymarket —	2	0
Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent Garden	3	0
Hermitage-ſtreet	3	0
Hicks's-hall	2	6
Hyde-ſt. Bloomsbury	2	6
Highbury Barn	4	6
Hill-ſtr. Berkeley-ſq.	3	0
Hockley in the Hole	3	0
Holborn Bars	2	6
Hyde Park Corner	2	6
James ſtr. Cov. Gard.	2	6
John ſtr. Golden ſq.	2	6
Iſlington —	3	6
Kent ſtreet —	2	0
Kentiſh Town	3	0
King ſtr. Golden ſqua.	2	6
King ſtr. Bloomſbury	3	0
Lincoln's inn fields	3	0
Lombard ſtreet	2	6
London Bridge	2	0
Long lane, Smithfield	2	6
Mark lane —	2	6
Milbank —	2	0
Monmouth ſtreet	2	6
Moorfields	3	0
Mortimer ſtreet	3	0
Newgate ſtreet	2	6
Norfolk ſtr. Strand	2	6
Old ſtreet ſquare	3	0
Ormond ſtreet	3	0
Oxford ſtreet, eaſt end	2	6
——————weſt end	3	0
Pallmall	2	0
Park ſtreet	3	0
Pater noſter row	2	6
Piccadilly, eaſt end	2	6
——— weſt end	3	0
Portland ſtreet	3	0
Portman ſquare	3	0
Quebec ſtreet	3	0
Queen's row, Pimlico	2	6
Ratcliff Croſs	3	6
Rathbone Place	2	6
Rood lane	2	6
Ruſſel ſtr. Bloomſbury	2	6
St. James's Palace	2	6
St. Martin's lane	2	0
St. Paul's Church yard	2	6
Shoreditch	3	0
Somerſet place	2	6
Temple Bar	2	6
Tottenham Court	3	0
Tower ſtreet	2	6
Wapping —	3	0
Warwick lane	2	6

West Smithfield to

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Aldgate -	1	0	Playhouſes (Covent		
Aſylum -	1	6	Gard. & Drury La.)	1	0
Bagnigge Wells	1	0	Ranelagh -	3	6
Borough -	1	0	Sadler's Wells	1	0
Charing-croſs -	1	0	St. James's Palace	1	6
Cavendiſh ſquare	2	0	Soho ſquare -	1	6
Dog and Duck	1	6	Tower -	1	6
Foundling Hoſpital	1	0	Vauxhall	2	6
Groſvenor ſquare	2	0	Whitechapel Bars	1	6
Hyde Park Corner	2	0	Weſtminſter Hall	1	6
Haymarket Theatre	1	6	White Conduit Houſe	1	0
Iſlington Church	1	0	Warwick ſtr. Golden		
London Bridge	1	0	ſquare -	1	6
Moorfields	1	0	Walworth -	2	0
Magdalen -	1	0	Woodſtock ſtr. Mary-		
			bone -	2	0

Weſtminſter Hall to

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Arlington ſtreet	1	0	Croſs ſt. Hatton gard.	1	0
Aldermanbury -	2	0	Cold Bath ſqua.	2	6
Argyl buildings	1	0	Doctors Commons	1	0
Bank -	2	0	Dog and Duck	1	0
Berkeley ſquare	1	0	Eſſex ſtreet	1	0
Blackman ſtreet	1	6	Exchange (Royal)	2	0
Bloomſbury ſquare	1	0	Groſvenor ſquare	1	6
Bond ſtreet (Old)	1	0	Guildhall	2	0
Cheapſide	2	0	Hanover ſquare	1	0
Clerkenwell Green	2	0	Houndſditch	2	0
Carnaby Market	1	0	Kenſington Pal. gate	2	6
Clare market	1	0	Newman ſtreet	1	0
Canon ſtreet	2	0	Vauxhall	2	0
Cork ſtr. Piccadilly,	1	0			

RATES

RATES of WATERMEN plying upon the River Thames, either with Oars or Skullers.

	Oars. s. d.	*Skul.* s. d.
FROM London Bridge to Limehouſe, New Crane, Shadwell-dock, Bell-wharf, Ratcliff Croſs	1 0	0 6
From London Bridge to Wapping-dock, Wapping Old or New Stairs, the Hermitage, or Rotherhithe Church Stairs	0 6	0 3
From St. Olave's to Rotherhithe Church Stairs and Rotherhithe Stairs	0 6	0 3
From Billingſgate and St. Olave's to St. Saviour's Mill	0 6	0 3
From any Stairs between London Bridge and Weſtminſter	0 6	0 3
From either ſide above London-bridge to Lambeth or Vauxhall	1 0	0 6
From Whitehall to Lambeth or Vauxhall	0 6	0 3
From the Temple, Black-friars-ſtairs, or Paul's-wharf, to Lambeth	0 8	0 4
Over the water directly from any place between Vauxhall and Limehouſe	0 4	0 2

RATES of OARS, down and up the River, as well for a whole fare as company.

DOWN *the* RIVER.	*Fare.*	*Com.*
From London to Graveſend	4 6	0 9
To Grays or Greenhithe	4 0	0 8
To Purfleet or Erith	3 0	0 6
To Woolwich	2 6	0 4
To Blackwall	2 0	0 4
To Greenwich or Deptford	1 6	0 3

UP

UP *the* RIVER.

	Fare.	*Com.*
To Chelſea, Batterſea, and Wandſworth	1 6	0 3
To Putney, Fulham, or Barn-Elms	2 0	0 4
To Hammerſmith, Chiſwick, or Mortlake	2 6	0 6
To Brentford, Iſleworth, or Richmond	3 6	0 6
To Twickenham	4 0	0 6
To Kingſton	5 0	0 9
To Hampton Court	6 0	1 0
To Hampton Town, Sunbury, or Walton	7 0	1 0
To Weybridge and Chertſey	10 0	1 0
To Staines	12 0	1 0
To Windſor	14 0	1 0

RATES for carrying Goods in the TILT-BOAT from London to Graveſend.

	l. s. d.
For every ſingle perſon in the ordinary paſſage	0 0 9
For a hogſhead	0 2 0
For a whole firkin	0 0 2
For a half firkin	0 0 1
One hundred weight	0 0 4
One ſack of corn, ſalt, &c.	0 0 6
An ordinary hamper	0 0 6
The hire of the whole Tilt-boat	1 2 6

FINIS.